September 2, 1756. NUMB. 1445.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

An ACT *for the better recruiting His Majeſty's Forces on the Continent of* America; *and for the better Regulation of the Army, and preventing of Deſertion there.*

WHEREAS the ſpeedy and effectual recruiting His Majeſty,s Regiments of Foot, and other Land Forces in *North-America*, is, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, of great Importance to the Security and Defence of the *Britiſh* Provinces and Colonies: And whereas there are in ſeveral of the ſaid Provinces and Colonies, great Numbers of indented Servants, who may be willing to inliſt as Soldiers, in ſuch of His Majeſty's Forces as now are, or hereafter may be, employed in the ſaid Provinces or Colonies: But whereas Doubts may ariſe, whether ſuch indented Servants can be legally inliſted; for obviating whereof, May it pleaſe Your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the Officers of any of His Majeſty's Forces ſerving in *America*, to inliſt as a Soldier or Soldiers, any ſuch indented Servant or Servants, in any of the *Britiſh* Provinces or Colonies on the Continent of *America*, who ſhall be willing to enter and inliſt in any of the ſaid Forces; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided nevertheleſs, That if the Owner, Proprietor, or Maſter of ſuch indented Servant, ſhall object to the ſaid Servant's inliſting as a Soldier, within Six Months after ſuch Inliſtment, the Officer inliſting ſuch indented Servant, or the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Company in which ſuch indented Servant ſhall ſerve, at the Time ſuch Objection is made, ſhall either give him up to his ſaid Owner, Proprietor, or Maſter, on receiving back the inliſting Money; or ſhall pay ſuch Sum, as any Two Juſtices of the Peace in the Province or Colony where the ſaid Owner, Proprietor, or Maſter, of ſuch indented Servant, ſo inliſting as aforeſaid doth reſide, ſhall, on Application of either of the ſaid Officers, adjudge to be a reaſonable Recompence to him the ſaid Owner, Proprietor, or Maſter, in Proportion to the original Purchaſe-money given by the ſaid Owner, Proprietor, or Maſter, for the ſaid indented Servant, and to the Time of Service, yet remaining to be performed in Conſequence of his Indenture.

And, to prevent any unjuſt or fraudulent Arreſts of Soldiers, after they have inliſted in any of the ſaid Forces, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon whatſoever who ſhall liſt and enter himſelf as a Voluntier, in any of His Majeſty's ſaid Forces, ſhall be liable to be taken out of His Majeſty's Service, by any Proceſs or Execution whatſoever (other than for ſome criminal Matter) unleſs for a real Debt, or other juſt Cauſe of Action; and unleſs, before the taking out ſuch Proceſs or Execution (not being for a criminal Matter) the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs therein, or ſome other Perſon or Perſons in his or their Behalf, ſhall make Affidavit before one or more Judge or Judges of the Court, out of which ſuch Proceſs or Execution ſhall iſſue, or before ſome Perſon authorized to take Affidavits in ſuch Court, that to his or their Knowledge the original Sum, juſtly due and owing to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs from the Defendant or Defendants, in the Action or Cauſe of Action, on which ſuch Proceſs ſhall iſſue, or the original Debt for which ſuch Proceſs or Execution ſhall be iſſued out, amounts to the Value of Ten Pounds Sterling, at leaſt, over and above all Coſts of Suit, in the ſame Action, or in any other Action, on which the ſame ſhall be grounded; a Memorandum of which Oath ſhall be marked on the Back of ſuch Proceſs or Writ; for which Memorandum or Oath no Fee ſhall be taken; and if any Perſon ſo inliſting as a Soldier in His Majeſty's ſaid Forces, ſhall nevertheleſs be arreſted contrary to the Intent of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Judge or Judges of ſuch Court, or any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace of the Province or Colony in which ſuch Arreſt ſhall be made, upon Complaint made by the Party arreſted, or by any of his ſuperior Officers, to examine into the ſame, by Oath of the Parties (which Oath he or they are reſpectively hereby impowered to adminiſter) or otherwiſe, and by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, to diſcharge ſuch Soldier ſo arreſted or detained, contrary to the Intent of this Act, without paying any Fee or Fees, upon due Proof made before him or them, that ſuch Soldier ſo arreſted or detained, was legally inliſted as a Soldier in His Majeſty's Service, and was arreſted and detained contrary to the Intent of this Act; and alſo to award to the Party complaining ſuch Coſts, as ſuch Judge or Judges, Juſtice or Juſtices, ſhall think reaſonable: For the Recovery whereof, ſuch Party ſhall have the like Remedy as the Perſon who made the ſaid Arreſt, or took out the Execution, might have had for his Coſts, or as the Plaintiff in the ſaid Action might have had for the Recovery of his Coſts, in caſe Judgment had been given for him with Coſts, againſt the Defendant in the ſaid Action.

And, to the End that honeſt Creditors, who aim only at the Recovery of their juſt Debts, may not be hindered from ſuing for the ſame, but may be able to proceed in a more ſpeedy and cheap Method; be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, upon Notice firſt given in Writing of the Cauſe of Action to ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo inliſted, or left at his or their laſt Place of Reſidence, before his or their inliſting, to file a common Appearance in any Action to be brought for or upon account of any Debt whatſoever, ſo as to intitle ſuch Plaintiff to proceed therein to Judgment and Outlawry, and to have an Execution thereupon, other than againſt the Body or Bodies of him or them ſo inliſted as aforeſaid; this Act, or any other Law or Statute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That if any Commiſſion, or Noncommiſſion Officer, or Soldier, ſhall be accuſed of any Capital Crime, or of any Violence or Offence againſt the Perſon, Eſtate, or Property, of any of His Majeſty's Subjects, which is puniſhable by the known Laws of the Colony or Province where ſuch Crime ſhall be committed; the Commanding Officer or Officers of the reſpective Regiment, Battalion, Company, or Party, in his Majeſty's Service in *America*, is and are hereby required to uſe his and their utmoſt Endeavours to deliver over ſuch accuſed Perſon to the Civil Magiſtrate; and ſhall be alſo aiding and aſſiſting to the Officers of Juſtice in the ſeizing and apprehending ſuch reſpective Offender, in order to bring him to his Trial; and if any ſuch Commanding Officer ſhall wilfully neglect or refuſe, upon Application made to him for that Purpoſe, to deliver over any ſuch accuſed Perſon to the Civil Magiſtrate, or to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Officers of Juſtice in the apprehending ſuch Offender, every ſuch Officer ſo offending, and being thereof convicted before any Two or more Juſtices of the Peace for the Province or Colony where the Fact ſhall be committed, by the Oath of two credible Witneſſes, ſhall be *ipſo facto* caſhiered, and utterly diſabled to hold any Civil or Military Employment in his Majeſty's Service; provided the ſaid Conviction be affirmed at the next Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, or Goal Delivery, to be held for the ſaid Province or Colony, and a Certificate thereof be tranſmitted to the Judge Advocate, who is hereby required to certify the ſame to the next Court-martial.

And, for preventing Soldiers from deſerting his Majeſty's Service, and encouraging the apprehending of Deſerters in the ſaid Province and Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Conſtable, Headborough, Tythingman, or any other Civil Officer, of the Town or Place where any Perſon who may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be a Deſerter ſhall be found, to apprehend, or cauſe him to be apprehended, and to cauſe ſuch reſpective Perſon to be brought before any Juſtice of the Peace living in or near ſuch Town or Place, who ſhall examine ſuch ſuſpected Perſon; and if by his own Confeſſion, or the Teſtimony of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes upon Oath (which Oath ſuch Juſtice is hereby impowered to adminiſter) it ſhall appear that ſuch Perſon is a liſted Soldier, and ought to be with the Regiment, Company, or Battalion, to which he belongs, ſuch Juſtice of the Peace ſhall forthwith cauſe him to be conveyed to the Goal of the Town or Place where he ſhall be ſo apprehended, and tranſmit an Account thereof, either to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid Regiment, Battalion, or Company, or to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province or Colony in which ſuch Deſerter ſhall be apprehended, to the End ſuch Perſon may be proceeded againſt according to Law; and the Keeper of ſuch Goal ſhall receive the full Subſiſtence of ſuch Deſerter or Deſerters, during the Time he or they ſhall continue in his Cuſtody, for the Maintenance of ſuch Deſerter or Deſerters, but ſhall not be intitled to any Fee or Reward, on account of the Impriſonment of ſuch Deſerter or Deſerters; any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And for the better Encouragement of Perſons to apprehend Deſerters, be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which any ſuch Deſerter ſhall belong, ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid, into the Hands of ſuch Perſon who ſhall apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Service, the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling Money for every Deſerter that ſhall be ſo apprehended and committed.

And for the more effectual preventing any Perſon from harbouring Deſerters, or buying their Arms, Clothes, or Accoutrements, in the ſaid Provinces or Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon ſhall harbour, conceal, or aſſiſt, any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Service, knowing him to be ſuch, each and every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling; and if any Perſon ſhall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwiſe receive any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to His Majeſty, from any Soldier or Deſerter, upon any Account or Pretence whatſoever, or cauſe the Colour of ſuch Clothes to be changed, each and every Perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling, upon Conviction, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, before any one or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the Colony or Province where the Offence ſhall be committed; which ſaid reſpective Penalties ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattles of ſuch Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the Hand or Hands of ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace, and ſhall be applied, one Moiety to the Informer, or Perſon by whoſe Means ſuch Deſerter ſhall be apprehended, and the other Moiety to the Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which ſuch Deſerter or Soldier ſhall reſpectively belong; and in caſe any ſuch Offender, who ſhall be convicted of harbouring or aſſiſting any ſuch Deſerter or Deſerters, or of having knowingly received any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to His Majeſty, or of having cauſed the Colour of ſuch Clothes to be changed, ſhall not have ſufficient Goods and Chattles to anſwer the Payment of the ſaid reſpective Penalties, or ſhall not within four Days after Conviction pay the ſame, that then, and in every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace ſhall and may, by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, either commit ſuch Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time, not exceeding three Months; or cauſe ſuch Offender to be publickly whipt.

Provided always, That if any Officer ſhall break open, or forcibly enter any Dwelling-houſe or Out-houſe to ſearch for Deſerters, without a Warrant from one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace (which Warrant ſuch juſtice or Juſtices are hereby impowered to grant to a Commiſſion Officer only) ſuch Officer ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling; to be recovered by any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame in any Court of Record in any Province or Colony on the Continent of *America*.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when and as often as any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be inliſted as a Soldier or Soldiers in His Majeſty's Land Forces on the Continent of *America*, he and they ſhall within the Space of Four Days, but not ſooner than Twenty-four Hours after ſuch inliſting, be carried before the next Juſtice of the Peace for the County, City, or Place, or of the Chief Magiſtrate of any City or Town of the Province or Colony where ſuch Perſon ſhall be ſo inliſted (not being an Officer of the Army) and before ſuch Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate, he or they ſhall be at Liberty to declare his or their Diſſent to ſuch inliſting, and upon ſuch Declaration, and returning the inliſting Money, and alſo each Perſon ſo diſſenting paying the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling for the Charges expended or laid out upon him, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo inliſted ſhall be forthwith diſcharged and ſet at Liberty in the Preſence of ſuch Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate; but if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall refuſe or neglect within the Space of Twenty four Hours to return and pay ſuch Money as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be deemed and taken to be inliſted, as if he or they had given his or their Aſſent thereto before the ſaid Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate; or if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall declare his or their having voluntarily inliſted himſelf or themſelves, then ſuch Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate ſhall, and he is hereby required forthwith to certify under his Hand that ſuch Perſon or Perſons is or are duly inliſted, ſetting forth the Place of the Birth and Calling of him or them reſpectively (if known) and that the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War againſt Mutiny and Deſertion were read to him or them, and that he or they had taken the Oath mentioned in the ſaid Articles of War; and if any ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo to be certified as duly inliſted, ſhall refuſe to take the Oath of Fidelity before the ſaid Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Officer from whom he has received ſuch Money as aforeſaid, to detain or confine ſuch Perſon or Perſons until he or they ſhall take the Oath before required; and every military Officer who ſhall act contrary thereto, or offend herein, ſhall be forthwith caſhiered and diſplaced from his Office, and ſhall be utterly diſabled to have or hold any military Office or Employment in His Majeſty's Service; and for every ſuch Offence, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered as any other Penalty is by this Act directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall receive the Inliſting-money from any Officer (knowing it to be ſuch) and ſhall abſcond, or refuſe to go before ſuch Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate, in order to declare his Aſſent or Diſſent, as aforeſaid; ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be deemed and taken to be inliſted, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, and ſhall and may be proceeded againſt, as if he or they had taken the Oath directed by the ſaid Articles of War to be taken before ſuch Juſtice or Chief Magiſtrate.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act, and every Clauſe, Article, and Matter therein contained, ſhall have Continuance for the Space of Three Years, from and after the Twenty-fifth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſix, and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

Sherborne (in England) June 7. Several Reports having been propagated concerning an Action in the Mediterranean, and ſeveral of them highly to the Diſhonour of the Engliſh Nation, we think proper to give our Readers the following, which at leaſt appears to have as good Foundation as any of the Accounts given out.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Beauger, Merchant, in St. Malo, to his Correſpondent in Guernzey.

"We had received News that Mr. Galiſſoniere had engaged and beat your Admiral Byng, and taken ſeveral of his Ships, and that the French Land Forces had made themſelves Maſters of Fort Charles, which is but four hundred Yards from Fort St. Philips, for which we have made great Rejoicings; but next Day a Courier arrived, which brought quite contrary News; that is, that the French went to attack Fort St. Philip by Sea, as Mr. Byng arrived; at which an Engagement began, when the Ship com-

commanded by Mr. Galiſſoniere blew up; ſeveral of his other Ships were burnt and ſunk, and the Remainder taken, except two light Frigates, which eſcaped by outſailing the Engliſh."---This News, which arrived laſt Tueſday at Guernzey by a ſmall Sloop, which had been at St. Malo to carry a few French Paſſengers, may be depended upon, and the Maſter confirmed the above with this Addition, "That Monday, when he ſailed, the whole Town of St. Malo was in Tears, and almoſt every Shop ſhut."

This News came by a little Veſſel called the Hawke, James Gillon, Maſter, who came out from Alderney laſt Monday Night, conſigned to Mr. Pomeroy of Weymouth, and from a Merchant in Guernſey, a near Relation of his. They have made Rejoicings at Guernſey about it.

LONDON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated June 8.

"By the treaty between the Empreſs Queen and the French King, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is to pay her Imperial Majeſty a ſubſidy of eight millions of Livres Tournois, and guaranties Sileſia to her. Her Imperial Majeſty cedes to France ſome ſmall diſtricts in the Netherlands."

By ſome private letters which arrived yeſterday by the Holland mail, there is too much reaſon to fear that a treaty of alliance is concluded, or upon the point of being ſo, between the courts of France and Spain, notwithſtanding all the aſſurances we have had of the friendſhip of the Spaniards.

We hear that two thouſand Heſſians are to go to the iſland of Guernſey, in order to guard that place from any attempt the French ſhall make there.

It is ſaid the Expreſs from Spain, ſent by Sir Benjamin Keene, which arrived yeſterday, brought the following advices from General Blakeney from Portmahon: That he had had all the ſucceſs he could wiſh in demoliſhing the enemies batteries, that a great mortality, occaſioned by the badneſs of the water, and the heat of the climate, together with the want of freſh proviſions, raged in their camp, and he had reaſon to hope the next meſſenger he ſhould ſend, would bring advice of the ſiege being raiſed. ----It is further ſaid, that the General has been obliged to execute three Minorcan volunteers for neglect of duty.

Vienna, June 6. The Empreſs Queen has declared to Mr. Keith, that in entering into certain Engagements with France, ſhe by no Means intends to break thoſe which ſubſiſt between her and the King of Great-Britain; but her ſole End is to prevent the Flames of War from ſpreading to her Dominions.

Paris, June 4. It is reported that the Garriſon of St. Philip had made a Sally, and deſtroyed one of our Batteries, and nailed up two Pieces of Cannon.

Paris, June 6. The Miniſtry are greatly nettled at ſome Expreſſions in the King of England's Declaration of War, which they publickly affirm to be groſs Falſhoods. A counter Declaration is actually preparing. They are alſo piqued at the entire ſtopping, all at once, of the Communication between the two Kingdoms by Means of the Packet Boats. Whatever be the Iſſue of the Expedition to Minorca, it is rumoured at Court, that M. de la Galiſſoniere will be recalled, and M. du Bois de la Mothe, who gave ſufficient Proofs of his Capacity by tranſporting a Body of Forces to Canada, appointed to command in his Room. We alſo expect, that M. de Perrier will, by his good Conduct, gain Lawrels. His true Deſtination is againſt ſome of the Engliſh Carribbee Iſlands, particularly Barbados.

Paris, June 12. Count du Bois de la Mothe is ſailed from Breſt with a Squadron of nine Men of War: His Deſtination we have not yet learned.

The Declaration of War againſt England is not yet publiſhed; but it is ſtill thought it will ſoon come out, in two or three Days at fartheſt.

LONDON, June 17.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to a Merchant of this City, May 26, 1756.

"The Maſter of a Bark arrived here reports, That five French Men of War were off St. Roſa, in a ſhattered Condition on the 24th. Two of them were ſo damaged, that they could not keep the Sea; the other three bore away for Toulon."

June 19. Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 2d Inſtant, adviſe, that Admiral Byng had landed the Forces deſtined to reinforce the Garriſon of Fort St. Philip, and had obliged the French Squadron, off Port-Mahon, to retire in a ſhattered Condition.

Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, July 29.

Yeſterday 22 Headmen and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, arrived in Town, who notwithſtanding the exceſſive hot travelling at this Seaſon are come to congratulate his Excellency our new Governor. A great Body of them purpoſe coming down in the Fall, on the ſame Occaſion.

Auguſt 12. The Rebecca, of Philadelphia, John M'Clelland, Maſter, from the Bay of Honduras, bound for London, having broke her Rudder, put in here on Saturday laſt to refit.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 26.

We have not yet received any certain and full Account of the late Engagement in the Mediterranean: The following is Part of a Letter from a Gentleman of Judgment and Veracity (near Port-Royal) in Virginia, to another near Potowmack, wrote three Days ago, which we leave to the Reader to judge of as he pleaſes. "Capt. Brown, of the Tayloe, lately arrived, after a ſhort Paſſage from Minorca, where he had been a Tranſport, ſays, In a ſecond Engagement Admiral Byng had ſunk Eleven Sail of French Men of War; his own Fleet much ſhatter'd; Commodore Edgcombe, his Ship and Crew, ſunk in the Engagement; Byng was in Mahon Harbour, had landed his Men; the Siege of Fort St. Philip raiſed; the French loſt 10,000 Men; their remaining Fleet of Six Men of War had got into Toulon."

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

By laſt Saturday's Poſt we have the following Extract from the Antigua Gazette, tranſmitted to a Gentleman in this Town, by his Friend in New-port, on Rhode-Iſland, viz.

Antigua, July 24, 1756. On Thurſday Night arrived here the Sloop Boſcawen, Captain Macnamara, from Madeira, on board of which came Paſſenger a Gentleman who left Gibraltar the 26th of May; the following Particulars we received from his own Mouth, which he aſſures us are indiſputably true.

The Governor of Gibraltar had received an Expreſs, informing him, that there had been a very obſtinate and bloody Engagement between the Engliſh and French Fleets off Port Mahon, the former conſiſting only of fifteen Line of Battle Ships, and two Frigates, the latter of ſeventeen Ships of the Line, and ſix Frigates, in which the Engliſh were greatly ſuperior, having taken three Ships of the Line, and ſunk three more. The Loſs of Men was great on both Sides: The Buckingham [70 Guns] Admiral Weſt, was ſunk, and ſeveral of our Ships diſmaſted. There were two Engagements, each of which laſted Twenty four Hours: The Remainder of the French Fleet returned to Toulon. The ſame Expreſs brought the agreeable News of General Blakeney's having at different Times blown up 5000 of the French Troops, and alſo that he made ſeveral Sallies, in which he had killed 5000 more

The above Account ſeems to be confirmed by the following Letter from Madeira, dated the 21ſt of June laſt, viz. Arrived Captain William Smith, in 6 Days from Gibraltar, who ſays, General Fowke had a Letter from the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, to adviſe, that Admiral Byng had, with 15 Ships, obtained a compleat Victory over 23 French Ships off Minorca, Part of which were arrived at Toulon; and that General Blakeney had, with one Mine, blown up 5000 French at Minorca.

N. B. This Captain ſays, that Admiral Byng left the French the firſt Night, and in the Morning began the Engagement, and the French own, that the Engliſh did Wonders, and that there never was known ſo ſevere an Engagement at Sea."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 30.

Thurſday laſt Captain Spelling arrived here from Halifax: He ſailed from thence in Company with his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, Waſhington Shirley, Eſq; Commander, who is arrived at Boſton: He confirms the Account inſerted in our laſt, of the Engagement off Louiſbourg, between Commodore Holmes, in the Grafton, of 74 Guns, in Company with the Nottingham and Jamaica Sloop, and four French Men of War; and ſays that the Commodore expended 90 Barrels of Powder in the Engagement, and the Nottingham 50; and that a great Number of the French muſt have been killed in the Action, as the Blood was ſeen to run out at their Scuppers.

Captain Spelling ſays farther, That ſix Days after Captain Knox ſailed out of the Harbour of Halifax, in a Privateer Sloop, he ſent in a French Brig, loaded with Rum, Sugar and Melaſſes, that was bound into Louiſbourg, from the Weſt-Indies.

Friday laſt Captain Smith arrived here from Hambourg, with 170 Recruits for the Royal American Regiment: He ſailed in Company with three others, bound here alſo, with Recruits for the ſame Regiment. This is the Ship that put into Boſton.

The ſame Day his Majeſty's Ship the Rye, Capt. Forreſt, of 20 Guns, arrived here from Jamaica.

The French Neutrals that arrived here on Sunday the 22d Inſtant, from Georgia, as mentioned in our laſt, were ſtopped, and their Canoes taken from them, by Order of his Excellency our Governor; and we hear are to be diſperſed in different Parts of this Province.

Saturday laſt the Privateer Brig Johnſon, fell down to the Watering Place. This is the 8th Privateer ſent out ſince War was declared againſt France.

ALBANY, Auguſt 25.

Yeſterday our young Men, who went out with ſome Mohawk Indians, arrived here: They took two ſcalps within forty Yards of the French Camp, the one a French Officer, and the other a Soldier. They ſay the French have two Forts at the Narrows, and are building a third at the upper End of Lake-George, where our Army muſt land.

Abercrombie's Regiment, Sir William Johnſon, with the Militia, and Bradſtreet, with the Battoemen, I am told, are yet at the Carrying-Place.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

The SPEECH *of the Honourable* WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware, *to the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, met at* Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1756.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE Honourable the Proprietaries, on the Reſignation of Mr. *Morris*, having been pleaſed, with His Majeſty's Royal Approbation, to appoint me to the Government of this Province, and the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, I am glad of the Opportunity of meeting you thus early in Aſſembly, at a Time when the diſtreſſed Situation of the Affairs of this Province ſo loudly calls for your immediate Aid and Aſſiſtance.

I am firmly perſuaded, that nothing can ſo much recommend me to His Majeſty and the Proprietaries, as the Protecting this Province from the deep laid Deſigns, and open Attacks, of the Enemy, and the Supporting the People in the Enjoyment of their Civil and Religious Rights; which Duty, as well as my own Inclination, on every Occaſion, will lead me to.

You cannot but have obſerved that His Majeſty, in His Declaration of War, hath aſſigned the *French* Encroachments in *America*, particularly in that Part of the *Ohio* lying within the Limits of this Province, as the principal Cauſe of His entering into this juſt and neceſſary War; and therefore it is particularly incumbent on you to exert yourſelves in the Support of ſuch Meaſures as have been, or ſhall be, concerted for carrying on the ſame with Vigour.

Since my Arrival among you, I have made it my particular Buſineſs to enquire into the State of the Frontiers, and have heard with Horror the Devaſtations, Cruelties, and Murders that have been committed there.

As I am informed that the Money heretofore raiſed is not only quite exhauſted, but that there are conſiderable Sums in Arrear to the Forces ſtationed on the Borders in the Pay of the Province, who muſt be immediately diſbanded, and the Back Inhabitants left naked and defenceleſs to a ſavage and mercileſs Enemy, unleſs freſh Supplies are quickly raiſed for their Support; I muſt recommend this Matter, in the warmeſt Terms, to your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and doubt not you will enable me to afford the People that Protection they ſo much ſtand in need of.

The long Experience you have had in the Affairs of this Province, renders it unneceſſary for me to enter at this time into a particular Detail of the Buſineſs that requires your immediate Attention; and therefore I have only in general to recommend to you to cultivate Harmony, and a good Underſtanding among one another.---Let Unanimity and Diſpatch prevail in your Councils.---And be aſſured that I will deny you nothing that I can grant, conſiſtent with my Duty to His Majeſty, and the Rights of the Proprietaries.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *&c.*

The ADDRESS *of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in Anſwer to the Governor's Speech of the* 23*d Inſtant.*

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE look upon the Royal Approbation of the Governor's Appointment, at this critical Time, as a Mark of the paternal Regard His Majeſty has, on all Occaſions, extended to His Subjects, whenever their Diſtreſſes have been laid before him; and we ſhall moſt chearfully contribute our Aid and Aſſiſtance to reſtore the former flouriſhing State of *Pennſylvania*.

It gives us great Pleaſure to find that the Governor has promiſed, on every Occaſion, to protect this Province from the Deſigns and Attacks of the Enemy, and to ſupport the People in the Enjoyment of their Civil and Religious Rights; which, from his known Character, and the Experience we have had of his Conduct ſince his Arrival among us, we are confident the Governor will be led to, as well from his own Inclination as from his Duty.

The extended weſtern Boundary of this Province, which in a great Meaſure covers the Colonies of *Maryland*, the Three Lower Counties, on *Delaware*, and the Province of *New-Jerſey*, and the diſperſed Manner of ſettling the Back Lands in this Colony and *Virginia*, have expoſed both to greater Damage from the Inroads of the *Indians*; but as our Frontier is now in a better State of Defence than that of any of our Neighbours, equally near the Enemy, we cannot but hope that the Inhabitants, by the Bleſſing of God on the Means hitherto provided by the Legiſlature, may become more ſecure in their Settlements; and as great Unanimity prevails among the Members of our Houſe, we ſhall, as far as lies in our Power, conſiſtent with our juſt Rights, enable the Governor to afford the People the Continuance of "that Protection they ſo much ſtand in need of;" in full Confidence that the Governor "will deny us nothing that he can grant, conſiſtent with his Duty to His Majeſty, and the Rights of the Proprietaries."

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
Auguſt 31, 1756. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Secretary will lay before you an Extract of a Letter I received laſt Night by Expreſs from Lord *Loudon*.

You will be pleaſed to obſerve how much all the Colonies, and this Province in particular, are expoſed to the immediate Attacks of a ſucceſsful and implacable Enemy. If the Country is to be ſaved, it muſt be by the Diſpatch and Vigour of your Reſolutions; and I make no Doubt but that you will chearfully grant ſuch Supplies as the Exigency of this important Service requires. May Heaven proſper your Councils! and permit me to remind you, it is your Duty to enable me to protect the People, and ſupport His Majeſty's Government, at this moſt critical Conjuncture.

I alſo lay before you ſome Letters from the Frontiers, where a ſpeedy Reinforcement is abſolutely neceſſary, to ſave all from Ruin.

Auguſt 27, 1756. WILLIAM DENNY.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

AS ſoon as we had heard and conſidered the Governor's Speech, and before we received his Meſſage with the Letter from Lord *Loudon*, we reſolved to give a Sum of Money for His Majeſty's Service; demonſtrating, by that Readineſs, that we are not inſenſible of our Duty to the beſt of Kings, nor of the Neceſſity of enabling the Governor at this critical Conjuncture to protect the People committed to his Care.

As former Grants of this Kind have been long delayed or rendered ineffectual, by means of latent Proprietary Inſtructions, not communicated to us till we had ſpent much Time in vain in forming our Bills, we would now humbly requeſt the Governor to lay before us full Copies of ſuch of his Inſtructions as relate to Money Bills of any Kind, with the Preambles or other Parts that contain the Reaſons of ſuch Inſtructions; that we may, if poſſible, avoid all Occaſions of Delay in Affairs ſo important, and that our Judgments may be informed of the Equity or Neceſſity of Rules to which a Conformity is required.

From the Governor's Candour, and ſincere Deſire to facilitate and expedite, by every Means in his Power, what is neceſſary to the Publick Welfare, as well as from the Reaſonableneſs of the Thing in itſelf, we have no Doubt that he will favour us in granting this Requeſt.

Auguſt 31, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,*
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLE to your Requeſt in your Meſſage of this Morning, I now lay before you Copies of the Proprietaries Inſtructions relating to Money Bills.

Auguſt 31, 1756. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and of the Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The ADDRESS of the MINISTER, ASSISTANT, CHURCH-WARDENS, *and* VESTRY-MEN, *of* Chriſt-Church, *in* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE the Miniſter, Aſſiſtant, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-Men of *Chriſt-Church*, in *Philadelphia*, beg Leave to congratulate you on your Arrival to your Government in *Pennſylvania*.

As Members of the eſtabliſhed Church of *England*, we have the greateſt Reaſon to hope your Honour's Protection and good Offices will, on every Occaſion, be kindly extended to us; and we ſincerely pray, that your Adminiſtration may be attended with Peace, Unity and Concord amongſt ourſelves, and a general vigorous Purſuit of the Publick Good.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1756. *Signed, by Order, in Veſtry,*
REDMOND CONYNGHAM, *Ch. Warden.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Addreſs on my Arrival here, gives me a ſenſible Pleaſure.

Being

Being a Member of the eſtabliſhed Church of England, *I am in a particular Manner bound to attend to, and promote its Security and Proſperity, which, you may depend upon, I ſhall do on all Occaſions.*

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS of the PASTORS, ELDERS, *and other* MEMBERS *of the* Engliſh Preſbyterian *Churches in* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE are ſincerely thankful to that divine Providence, which has ſafely conducted you through the Dangers of the Deep; and heartily congratulate your Honour's ſafe Arrival amongſt us, and Acceſſion to the Government of this Province.

Our gracious Sovereign, who is the Father of his People, hath manifeſted his paternal Regards to his diſtreſſed Subjects in theſe remote Parts of his Dominions, by ſending a Number of Forces for their Protection, and in confirming the Choice of our Honourable Proprietaries, who have appointed a Gentleman of your Honour's Wiſdom, Prudence, and military Accompliſhments, to govern us at this critical Juncture; of theſe Favours we ſhall ever retain a deep and grateful Senſe; and beg Leave to aſſure you of our untainted Loyalty, and ſteady Attachment to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of all affectionate Regard and dutiful Obedience to your Honour, under whoſe Adminiſtration we doubt not but our Civil and Religious Liberties will be inviolably maintained.

We beſeech the Almighty to direct your Honour to ſuch prudent Councils, as may tend to unite the Hearts of the Inhabitants of this Province, as the Heart of one Man, to repel the inſolent Incurſions of our ambitious and cruel Enemies, who have turned a once flouriſhing and happy Province into a Scene of Blood and Diſtreſs, maſſacred in a moſt barbarous Manner many Hundreds of the Inhabitants, and led many into Captivity among the Heathen, and daily oblige Numbers to flee from their Habitations to avoid theſe Outrages and Calamities.

May the moſt High God long preſerve the Life of our gracious King, grant Succeſs to his Arms by Sea and Land, and continue the Succeſſion of the *Britiſh* Throne uninterrupted in his illuſtrious Family.

May your Honour long and ſucceſsfully govern this Province and Territories, and may your Adminiſtration be as honourable and comfortable to yourſelf, as uſeful and ſatisfactory to the People over whom you preſide.

Signed, by Order,
ROBERT CROSS,
GILBERT TENNANT, *Paſtors.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

SO kind an Addreſs on my Arrival among you, lays me under Obligations I can never forget. Your warm Attachment to the Perſon and Government of our moſt gracious Sovereign is the ſtrongeſt Proof of your deſerving the Bleſſings of his Adminiſtration, and particularly the Protection of his Majeſty's Arms at this critical Juncture.

I ſhall be very happy, if under ſo good a King I may be an Inſtrument of maintaining your Civil and Religious Liberties.

I thank you for your Prayers in my Behalf, and moſt ſincerely wiſh a general Union among all Ranks of People, which is the only Means, under God, of ſaving us from Deſtruction.

To WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The ADDRESS of the Monthly Meeting *of the People called* QUAKERS, *in the City of* Philadelphia.

WITH Sincerity and true Reſpect we congratulate thee on thy ſafe Arrival to the Government of this Province; an Event we have earneſtly deſired, ſince we heard of thy being appointed by our Proprietaries to this important Station; and we heartily wiſh that the whole Courſe of thy Adminiſtration may be attended with Satisfaction to thyſelf, Advantage to them, and the Advancement of the true Intereſt and Proſperity of the People.

We have had frequent Occaſions to acknowledge the Clemency and paternal Regard of our gracious King towards our religious Society, the Senſe of which is impreſſed with unfeigned Thankfulneſs in our Minds; and we think it our Duty to expreſs our Gratitude to him for this additional Inſtance of his Favour, in confirming the Commiſſion granted by our Proprietaries to a Perſon of Underſtanding and Experience to preſide over us in a Time of ſo great Difficulty.

Conſcious of the Integrity of our Principles, and the Honeſty of our Intentions, we rely on thy protecting us in the Enjoyment of our Religious and Civil Liberties, which were obtained by our Anceſtors at a conſiderable Expence. They were conſcientiouſly concerned, in Conjunction with our firſt worthy Proprietor, to eſtabliſh the Government on the Principles of Juſtice, Equity and Mercy, and we hope, by the conſtant Tenor of our Conduct, to manifeſt our ſincere Deſires, in our reſpective Stations, to ſupport it, by diſcountenancing Vice and Immorality, and promoting Virtue and true Religion, and contributing our united Endeavours for the reſtoring that Peace and Tranquility which was heretofore conſpicuous in this Province.

May the Mind of the Governor be influenced by divine Wiſdom, and thy Actions directed to the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Kingdom of Chriſt, which will juſtly entitle thee to that Honour which is due to thoſe who rule well, is our fervent Prayer.

Signed in, and on Behalf of, our ſaid Meeting,
31ſt of 8th Month, 1756.
JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

To which the Governor returned the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM heartily obliged to you for your kind Congratulations on my Arrival to take on me the Government of this Province.

Your dutiful Expreſſions of Gratitude and Loyalty to His Majeſty, are due Returns for the many Inſtances of his Protection extended to you, not only as Subjects, but a religious Society.

I can ſincerely promiſe you the ſecure Enjoyment of your ſacred and civil Liberties.----And may Peace and Tranquility be the Conſequence of our mutual Endeavours to procure thoſe Bleſſings.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS of the OFFICERS *of the* REGIMENT *of the County of* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE the Officers of the Regiment of the County of *Philadelphia*, beg Leave to congratulate you on your Appointment, and ſafe Arrival, to the Government of this Province.

The excellent Character we have had the Pleaſure to receive of your Honour, with reſpect to your Skill both in civil and military Affairs, gives us the agreeable Hopes, that your Adminiſtration will be attended with the moſt extraordinary Advantages to this Province. And we truſt, that among the many Objects to which your Honour's Care and Regard will undoubtedly extend, you will favour this Regiment with your Countenance and Protection.

We beg Leave to aſſure your Honour, that we ſhall always think ourſelves in Duty bound chearfully to obey your Commands as our Captain-General, and afford you the beſt Aſſiſtance in our Power, in the Execution of any Undertaking your Honour may think neceſſary to repel the Invaſions of our ſavage and treacherous Enemies. And permit us to add, that nothing could give us greater Satisfaction than to ſee your Honour eaſy and happy in your Government, and all Ranks and Degrees of People rejoicing under the Influence of your mild Adminiſtration.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1756. *Signed, in Behalf of the Officers, by*
JACOB DUCHE, *Colonel.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Addreſs does me a great deal of Honour, and I ſhall be glad of every Opportunity of ſhewing my Regard for the Officers and Regiment of the County *of* Philadelphia.

I am very much obliged to you for your ready Offer of entering upon Action, and for the Loyalty you expreſs for the Service of your King and Country.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

The humble ADDRESS of the OFFICERS *of the* Troop, *the* Independent, *and* other aſſociated *Companies, in the City of* Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WITH the moſt unfeigned and dutiful Reſpect we congratulate your Honour on your Acceſſion to this Government, and heartily wiſh that your Adminiſtration may be attended with every publick Advantage, which our warmeſt Expectations can hope from a Character ſo unexceptionable.

Permit us to aſſure your Honour of the ſame inviolable regard from us, which, on all Occaſions, we have endeavoured to ſhew to our late Captain General, your worthy Predeceſſor. And to this, we hope, we ſhall always be led by Motives of Duty, and thoſe Principles of Juſtice, Honour and Independency, upon which we have *freely* become *Volunteers* for our Country's Service, at this Time of publick Danger.

Signed in Behalf of the Officers, and at their Requeſt, by
Aug. 31, 1756. EDWARD JONES, *Captain of the Troop.*

To which his Honour was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for your kind Addreſs, which I receive with the ſame good Diſpoſition you are pleaſed to offer it.

It gives me Pleaſure to ſee the Regard you expreſs for my late worthy Predeceſſor; *and I am ſenſible of the Compliment you pay in putting me on the ſame Footing with him.*

As the Encouraging a military Spirit, in theſe Times of publick Danger, is both laudable and neceſſary, for the Defence of the Province, the Officers of the Troop, the Independent and Aſſociated Companies, may be aſſured of my Countenance and Encouragement.

On Sunday laſt came to Town one Leonard Wezer, and informs as follows, viz. That on the 31ſt of December laſt he, with his Father and Brother, who lived on the North Side of the Mountains, in Northampton County, were attacked by a Body of 30 Indians, who killed the Father, and took him and his Brother Priſoners, whom they pinioned, and carried a little Way off that Night: That the next Day they were left under the Care of five Indians, who proceeded with them towards Saſquehanna, and the others returned in Queſt of more Captives. That after they had been ſeveral Weeks with the Enemy, the other Indians of their Party arrived with a Number of Priſoners, all taken in the ſame Neighbourhood where they lived: That then they all went up the River in Canoes to Diaoga, and from thence up the Cayuga Branch, about 200 Miles, where they lived in ſcattered Parties, and the Priſoners were as well uſed as could be expected, living as the Indians did, only that they were obliged to do their ſervile Work. That ſome Time in the Spring King Tydeuſcung being at Wyngeepichon, about 20 Miles above Diaoga, two Mingo Indians came there, on a Meſſage from their Nation, and informed him, that if the Indians thereabouts did not immediately deſiſt from their Ravages againſt the Engliſh, they would come and deſtroy him and all the Indians on Saſquehanna River; and that the ſame Day he received a Meſſage from Diaoga, acquainting him, that Capt. New-Caſtle was arrived there from the Government of Pennſylvania; upon which he immediately ſet out to meet the Captain, when he, and a Number of his People, came down with him to Eaſton, where the late Conference was held: That before Tydeuſcung ſet out he ordered ſome of his Friends to come down, in ſlow Marches, towards the Inhabitants, with his Wife and Family, of whom this Priſoner made one. That ſome Time after the Conference, when they had got within 40 Miles of Fort Allen, ſome of their Men came to the Fort for Proviſions, and brought Wezer with them. That about the ſame Time an Officer from Eaſton went up to the Fort, by Order from the Governor, hearing that Tydeuſcung was ſtill there, to know the Reaſon of his Stay; who told him, that he waited only for the coming down of ſome of his People to help off with the Preſents, and that as they were now come, he was ready to go, and told him that one of the Priſoners was come along with his Friends, whom, by the Perſwaſion of the Officer he immediately delivered up, and ordered his Wife and Children, with the other Indians, to Bethlehem, to remain there till his Return, which would be in about ſix Weeks from the Time of his Departure, with what other Priſoners he could bring along with him. He ſays further, that from what he could gather while he was among the Indians, they ſeemed all willing to make Peace with the Engliſh, and that no French nor French Indians had been amongſt them during his Captivity. He alſo adds, that five Deſerters, belonging to the York Independant Companies, and of the Detachment that was ſome time ſtationed at Eaſton, had fallen in with a Party of Indians, who carried them to their Habitations, where they ſtill remain.

An Account of Murders committed by the Indians near the Mouth of Conegocheague, as given by one John Huſton, Auguſt 23. 1756.

"Laſt Friday, as a Number of Men, Women and Children, were going to a Burying, near Saliſbury Plain, they were fired upon by about 30 Indians. They killed and ſcalped 15 Perſons, old and young; the reſt made their Eſcape, though many of them much wounded. The ſame Day ſix Men went from Iſaac Baker's on the Scout; one returned wounded, four were killed on the Spot, and the other has not been heard of ſince. At the ſame time they murdered two Families at Saliſbury Plain, conſiſting of nine Perſons. Six Men going to one Erwin's, in ſaid Settlement, to hawl Grain, ſaw a Party of Indians advance towards them, when one of the People preſented his Gun, and was ſhot in the Palm of his Hand, which ſhattered his Wriſt very much. He and one more made their Eſcape, the other four were killed on the Spot. The ſame Day four Men went from Shilby's Fort, and have not returned ſince. A Horſe that one of the Men rode, came in the next Day very bloody. And,

Laſt Saturday Morning, as Captain Emmet and a ſcouting Party were croſſing the South Mountain, after they got to the other Side, were fired upon, when three Men were killed, and two wounded."

A few Days ago one William Morriſon went to his Place, in Conegocheague Settlement, where he ſaw 5 Indians looking at him, and being ſo near them, found that running could not procure his Eſcape, he then put himſelf in an active Poſture, beckoning and making Signs, firſt to one Side, and then to the other, as if a Party of our People had been at Hand, trying to ſurround the Indians, which they perceiving, retreated into the Woods, and he got off ſafe.

On Thurſday laſt the Governor returned from New-Caſtle. His Honour was met at the Ferry by the Militia Officers, and eſcorted by them into Town.

Since our laſt ſeveral Hundreds of Recruits for the Royal American Regiment left this Place for Albany.

The Union, Captain Crathorn, is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

Laſt Night, at 12 a Clock, Captain Vaughan arrived here from London, which he left the 21ſt of June, but brings no particular News relating to Minorca; only that it was generally believed the Engliſh Fleet had beat that of the French in the Mediterranean.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Puſey, Solomon Goad from Jamaica.
Brig Rebecca, Daniel England from Ditto.
Snow Rebecca, James Lowther from Ditto.
Sloop Little Patty, Samuel Martin from New-York.
Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee from Ditto.
Ship Charming Polly, Henry Dunn from Carthagena.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child from New-York.
Schooner Deſdemona, Willock Mackey from Virginia.
Sloop Martha, James Brown from Turks-Iſland.
Brig Induſtry, David Stewart from Newfoundland.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Cumberland, John Lownes for Antigua.
---- Greyhound, William Knox for Barbados.
Sloop Lovely Deb. Joſeph Roberts for New-Providence.
Snow Prince George, Benjamin Rawle for Barbados.
Sloop Young James, Edward Welſh for Nevis.
Brig Hannah, James Coborn for Barbados.
Snow George, Robert Hardie for Ditto.
---- Thomas and Margaret, Charles Jenkins for Ditto.
Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee for New-York.
Sloop Leniſton, William Child for Ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig Friendſhip, Daniel Rees to Newfoundland.
Ship Southall, Thomas Rodgers to Barbados.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardiner to Jamaica.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton to Boſton.
Sloop Fancy, William Barnes to South-Carolina.
Schooner Jolly Robin, Thomas Staniford to Boſton.
Brig Argo, John Campbell to Fyall.
---- Eſther, Norwood Saltus to Barbados.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1756.

WHEREAS *Dorothy Read, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of Samuel Read, late of this City Baker, deceaſed, hath ſundry times advertiſed all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to come and ſettle the ſame, but little Regard has been paid to ſuch Notice; ſhe being now called upon for a Diviſion of the ſaid Eſtate among the Children, once more requeſts all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to pay their reſpective Ballances to the Subſcriber, who is impowered to receive and ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs by the ſaid Adminiſtratrix, in ſix Weeks from this Date.*

JOSIAH DAVENPORT.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31 1756.

RUN away, *on the 29th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Northwales Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Surman, about 22 years of age, freſh coloured, about 5 feet 5 inches high: Had on a dark coloured cloth coat, with large metal buttons, a ſtriped linen jacket, thread ſtockings, calf ſkin ſhoes, felt hat, and his hair off. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by*

ROWLAND EVANS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1756.

BY *virtue of a writ to me directed will be expoſed to ſale, by way of publick vendue, on the* 11th *day of this inſtant September, about one o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Andrew Bowman, in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid townſhip of Nockamixon, containing* 206 *acres, late the eſtate of John Keagon, and taken in execution, by* BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the Honour done me laſt Year in voting for me for Sheriff; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, and humble Servant,
JAMES COULTAS.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George M'Call, deceaſed, or have any accounts or demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, ſenior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be ſold by the ſaid Executors,

A GOOD brick houſe, three ſtories high, in Front-ſtreet, in which he formerly lived. Alſo a lot of ground in Union-ſtreet, being in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 24 feet 9 inches, and extending back 120 feet, or thereabouts. Likewiſe ſeveral tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indiſputable, and the quitrent to the proprietaries very ſmall. Alſo to be ſold by ſaid executor, a likely Negroe man, who underſtands the Dutch tongue, and is a handy fellow about a houſe, or to wait on a gentleman. For terms of ſale, enquire of the executors. Tbc. 3 m.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Maule, late of this city, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances to John Head, living in the houſe where ſaid Maule lately dwelt; and as there are many that have been often applied to to diſcharge the ſame, they are deſired to take this advertiſement for their laſt notice before they are proceeded againſt as the law directs. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Maule are deſired to bring in their accounts to John Head, in order that they may be ſettled and paid.

N. B. Said Maule has on hand, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, by John Head, at the above place, croſs-cut ſaws, mill-ſaws, anvils and vizes. ¶

To be Sold, or Lett, by

WILLIAM and DAVID M'ILVAINE,

A TRACT of land, containing about 240 acres, ſituated in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of the croſs roads, formerly the property of Robert Allan, deceaſed; there is part of the land cleared, and the remainder well timbered, ſome meadow already made, and more may be made, and is very well watered, with a dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a very good orchard. Tbc. 3 m.

The under advertiſement, taken from the News papers of Great Britain, is inſerted for the information of the inhabitants of this city, and country, to prevent their being impoſed upon by counterfeit ſorts of this moſt valuable medicine, which are but too frequently imported and expoſed to ſale.

WHEREAS at the ſittings at Guildhall, London, on Saturday the 13th of December 1755, was tried before the lord chief juſtice Rider, a cauſe wherein William and Cluer Dicey and Company, of Bow Church Yard, London, original proprietors of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, were plaintiffs, and Joſeph Ruſſell, of Queen-ſtreet, defendant, for the defendant's ſelling a medicine *as and for Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops* prepared by the plaintiffs, in bottles ſealed in imitation of theirs, and with printed papers reſembling thoſe which are given by the ſaid Diceys and Company, with their true and original Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*; when, after a full hearing, the jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages, beſides coſts of ſuit: And whereas a former verdict was likewiſe obtained by them ſome time ſince, againſt one Thomas Randall, of Bread-ſtreet, for a like complaint:

It is hoped theſe proſecutions will for the future prevent any more ſuch practices, and fully prove to all the world, that the true medicine called *Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops* is ſold only at the ſaid *Diceys and Company's warehouſe, at the King's Arms and Boar's Head, directly facing the South door of Bow-Church, in Bow-Church Yard, next Bow-Lane, Cheapſide, London.*

But inaſmuch as many town and country ſhopkeepers may have bought for ſale medicines under the denomination of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company, which *in fact never were ſo*, and may inadvertently attempt to ſell the ſame by retail or otherwiſe:

This is therefore to give notice to all ſuch ſhopkeepers, that if any of them ſhall for the future preſume to ſell any medicine whatſoever under the Name of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company, which ſhall not have really been prepared by them, that they will be proſecuted for the ſame as the law directs.

And as an encouragement to detect ſuch counterfeits, and the venders of them, the proprietors do hereby promiſe a reward of TWENTY POUNDS on conviction of any perſon or perſons counterfeiting theſe drops, their ſeal and directions, and ſelling them for the drops prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company.

N. B. Theſe drops have for more than forty years been univerſally known for curing and giving immediate eaſe in all colds, coughs, agues, fevers, fluxes, ſpitting of blood, pains in the breaſt, limbs and joints, in all fits of the gout, rheumatic pains, ſtone, gravel and cholick, &c. as is demonſtrated in the many inſtances of cures performed by them, which may be ſeen at *Chriſtopher Marſhall's*, at the ſign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and at *Samuel Emlen's*, at the Golden Heart, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia----Who are impowered by the proprietors DICEYS and O-KELL, to vend theſe genuine drops wholeſale and retail. Of whom may be had the following genuine medicines, viz.

Dr. Hooper's female pills, Dr. Fraunces's female ſtrengthening elixir, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell for cure of the ſtone and gravel (all publiſhed under the king's royal letters patent.) The true Daffey's elixir, Betton's true and genuine Britiſh oil, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain ſpirits of ſcurvy-graſs, Dr. Radcliffe's famous purging elixir, Dr. Stoughton's great ſtomachick elixir, Boſtock's purging elixir, Schwanberg's univerſal powder for the ſpeedy and certain cure of moſt kinds of fevers, Squire's grand elixir, Chaſe's balſamick pills, Dr. Anderſon's, or the true Scots pills, Dr. Godfrey's general cordial, right French Hungary water, fine double diſtilled lavender water, fine Britiſh flour of muſtard-ſeed, &c.

☞ Drugs, chymical and galenical preparations, with moſt ſorts of oils and colours for painting, glaſs of moſt ſizes, dye-ſtuffs, &c. are ſold wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt prices, by the aforeſaid Chriſtopher Marſhall. Alſo freſh Spa-water, at 2 s. 6 d. per flaſk.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty Negroe fellow, about 25 years of age, fit for either town or country buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

N. B. His preſent maſter being about leaving the country, will ſell him at a reaſonable price. ¶

RUN away on the 20th of Auguſt, from James Dunlap, junior, of Alloway's-creek, in Salem county, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named Mary Roch, about 22 years of age, of a fair complexion, thick ſet: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped linſey gown and petticoat, ſtraw hat, homeſpun linen ſhift, and a pair of old damaſk ſhoes. One Cornelius Daly went with her, and 'tis probable they will paſs for man and wife; he is a ſhort man, and had on an old blue coat, and a bluiſh coloured jacket, with one of the ſleeves almoſt torn off. It is ſuppoſed, as the man has a wife in Pilesgrove, he may poſſibly take ſome of her clothes to change Roch's dreſs with. Whoever takes up ſaid Mary Roch, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES DUNLAP, junior.

N. B. They both have a good deal of the brogue on their tongues.

Made and SOLD by

THOMAS SAY, and ISAAC BARTRAM,

At the ſign of the Three Bolt-Heads, a little above the ſign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

GOOD ſpirit of vinegar, and all ſorts of chymical and galenical preparations; and a freſh aſſortment of drugs, Godfrey's cordial, balſam of life, Bateman's drops, Squire's elixir, and ſundry other things too tedious to name. Alſo ſundry ſorts of ſadlery ware, orris, and fringe. Likewiſe a tobacco engine. ⊕

Burlington, Auguſt 24, 1756.

WHereas in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 1442, there was an adverti ſement publiſhed by Thomas Hunter, cautioning all perſons from purchaſing a tract of land of me, which I the ſubſcriber ſurveyed in the county of Morris, near the Falls of Alometung, becauſe the ſaid tract of land, he alledges, was before ſurveyed to his father Benjamin Hunter: Therefore, in order to prevent the publick, or any innocent perſons being impoſed upon, by purchaſing under the title of ſaid Hunter, I ſhall endeavour to ſet forth ſaid Hunter's claim, if it be ſo termed, which is collected from his own writings, and the records. One Richard Hunter, who he ſays was his grandfather, was ſeized of one twentieth part of propriety in Weſt-Jerſey; and being thereof ſeized, made his laſt will and teſtament, in writing, bearing date the firſt day of March, Anno Domini 1679, and in ſaid will deviſed the ſaid ſhare of propriety to be equally divided between his wife Elizabeth, and his four children, namely, his ſon Benjamin, and his daughters Anne, Rachel and Elizabeth, and ſoon after died, whereby the ſaid Benjamin Hunter became ſeized of one fifth of one twentieth part of propriety, which could draw but 50 acres, at a dividend, for his ſhare; the ſaid Benjamin Hunter, or his agents, did, the 19th of February 1712, obtain a warrant from the council of proprietors, in his own name, for 750 acres, being three dividends of the whole twentieth part, which as he was ſeized of but one fifth, ſhould not have been but 150 acres; thro' which miſtake they located the ſaid 750 acres, and got it on record, in ſaid Benjamin's name. And as the council of proprietors, not being apprehenſive of ſuch miſtake, did the 8th of October 1714, grant one other warrant for 250 acres, being the fourth dividend of ſaid twentieth part, whereby he, or his agents, got a ſurveyor to run round 250 acres of land, which ſurvey was ſuppoſed to interfere with the Weſt-Jerſey Society-land, by reaſon whereof, as well as by reaſon that the ſaid Benjamin Hunter had ſurveyed more than he had any right to, the ſaid ſurvey of 250 acres could not be entered on record, or otherwiſe for ſome reaſon was not. And as I was ſeized of rights to land in Weſt-Jerſey, did ſome time paſt locate all the land that was there, that did not interfere with the Society, which proved to be but 135 acres; which ſurvey was approved by the council, and by their order put on record, prior to any record of his. Therefore as the ſaid Benjamin Hunter had a right for but 200 acres, and had got 750 ſurveyed, he could not have any right to the 250 acres, nor the ſaid Thomas Hunter, who claims as heir at law to the ſaid Benjamin; but admitting the ſaid Benjamin had been ſeized of the whole twentieth part, which he was not, the ſaid ſurvey of 250 acres is void by an act of aſſembly of New-Jerſey, made in the fifth year of King George the firſt. See New-Jerſey laws, fol. 73 and 74; therefore for the reaſons herein ſet forth, I conceive that my title is good, and am ready to defend the ſame. ¶ JONATHAN THOMAS.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned not to accept of a bond from the ſubſcriber to John Foſter, either by aſſignment or otherwiſe, for it was fraudulently obtained from me, and I will not pay it. ℔ RUDE FREY.

NOtice is hereby given to all perſons that are indebted, either by bond, note, or book debt, to the eſtates of Frederick Hoeth, or Chriſtian Boemper, deceaſed, that they are deſired to come and make payment; and alſo all perſons that have any demands on the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to bring in their reſpective accounts to Abraham Boemper of Bethlehem adminiſtrator. 6

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. ¶

JUST imported in the Snow George, from Barbados, and to be ſold by KEARNY and GILBERT, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, A Parcel of likely NEGROE BOYS, from the Gold Coaſt.

CHOICE LISBON SALT, to be ſold on board the ſhip Neptune, Capt. Wier, at Mr. Pemberton's wharff.

STolen out of a paſture in the Northern Liberties, between Philadelphia and Germantown, on the 16th of Auguſt inſt. at night, a light bay horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his hind feet white, with a ſaddle-mark, is about 14 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, and brings them to Anthony Nice, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, or 20 Shillings for the horſe, paid by ANTHONY NICE. ✿

ALL perſons who have any juſt demands on the eſtate of William Edgell, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle the ſame with his executors, and receive payment. Alſo thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are again deſired to diſcharge their debts without further delay, and prevent the trouble which will otherwiſe enſue. JOHN MIFFLIN, and AMOS STRETTELL, executors. ✿

STRAYED or ſtolen on Sunday, the 25th of July laſt, from Windſor Forge, in the county of Lancaſter, a whit horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a bob tail, his back hurt with the ſaddle, and his mane trimmed between and behind the ears, ſhod all round, the fore ſhoes good, and lately removed. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to Windſor aforeſaid, or to Reading Furnace, in Cheſter county, or William Branſon, in Philabelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid at either of the ſaid places. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his ſtore below the Drawbridge, between Powell's and Plumſted's Wharff,

A GREAT variety of European and Eaſt-India goods. Alſo Weſt-India rum, Philadelphia ditto, and choice Madeira wine. ⊕

CAME to the plantation of John Vandegrift, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a ſmall bay horſe, with a bald face, and bob tail, paces a travel, appears to be old, and is branded on the thigh, but not very perceivable, the near hind foot white, and ſhod all round. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to take him away.

⊕ *JOHN VANDEGRIFT.*

WHereas Robert Swan, late of Lancaſter county, hath abſconded from the uſual place of his abode, not having paid his juſt debts, and his goods and effects having been attached at the ſuit of Thomas Lucas; Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid Swan, to appear with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. on the 10th day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before me, at the houſe of John Miller, tavern-keeper at Pequea, that diſtribution may be made as the law directs, per JAMES WHITEHILL.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

IMPORTED in the Snow William and Mary, from Briſtol, two caſks of merchandize, marked IM, with a crowfoot, and H a caſk of nails, marked TF. Any perſon or perſons who can produce a bill of lading, or prove his or their property in ſaid goods, may have them, on paying freight and other charges, by applying to Captain Richard Southcott, or Joſhua Howell.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1756.

CAME to the houſe of George Shaver, in Bowman's Lane, in Germantown, about ſix weeks ago, a bay mare, her near hind foot white, and is branded with HxL on the near ſhoulder, and B on the near buttock. The owner proving his property, deſcribing her other marks, and paying charges, may have her again. GEORGE SHAVER. ⊕

THOMAS GREGORY,

Braſsfounder, is removed from his ſhop in Third-ſtreet to ſecond-ſtreet, next door but one to the Engliſh church, at the ſign of the three bells, where he makes

ALL ſorts of braſs work ſuitable for the Weſt-India ſugar-mills, griſt-mills and ſaw-mills, braſs boxes for chaiſes and carts, mill braſſes of all ſorts, chambers for pumps, bells of all ſizes, braſs cohorns, ſtar ſhot of all ſizes for cannon, braſs dogs, ſhovel and tongs braſs heads, ſtirrups, cocks of all ſorts, bell metal mortars, kettles and ſkillets, braſs work for coaches and chaiſes, and a variety of other braſs work, too tedious to mention, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

N. B. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, and with the greateſt diſpatch. He gives the beſt prices for old braſs and copper.

Trenton, Auguſt 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouſe in Trenton, on Wedneſday the 22d of September inſt. a houſe and lot, and wind griſt-mill, ſituate in Penington, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, the lot containing a quarter of an acre, and is about eight miles from Trenton; late the property of Samuel Price; taken in execution at the ſuit of Samuel Tucker, junior, by BENJAMIN BILES, ſheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of ſale.

Trenton, Auguſt 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouſe in Trenton, on Wedneſday the 22d of September inſt. at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, a plantation, ſituate in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 159 acres, with a good frame dwelling-houſe, a good barn, and a young bearing orchard, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made. It is about 24 miles from Trenton, and as far from Brunſwick, and a very good road to either place; late the property of William Daviſon junior, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Paul Richards, by BENJAMIN BILES, Sheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of ſale.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1756.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Bradford, late of New Hanover townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, ſtorekeeper, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to pay the ſame without delay to John Schrack adminiſtrator, to prevent further trouble: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſaid John Schrack adminiſtrator, at the late dwelling-houſe of the aboveſaid deceaſed, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next enſuing this date; or to Mr. John Groves, merchant in Philadelphia, in order that they may be adjuſted.

¶ JOHN SCHRACK, Adminiſtrator.

Wright's-Town, Auguſt 12, 1756.

MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of Wright's-Town, Bucks county, one John Carroll, an Iriſhman, about ſix feet high, ſlim built, thin viſage, pale complexion, ſhort black hair; his cloathing on and with him is, a felt hat, light coloured fuſtian coat, a jacket, the breaſts made of red feather velvet, ſnuff coloured breeches, made of baſtard pluſh, one fine ſhirt, and two coarſe ones, three pair of trowſers, one pair check, and pretty good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Carroll, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊕ GARRET VANSANT, Conſtable.

Frederick County, in Virginia, June 4, 1756.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth Pearis, wife of Robert Pearis, of ſaid county, hath eloped from him, and continues to leave her own habitation; and whereas the ſubſcriber is dubious that ſhe will run him in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever to deal with her, for they may expect no payment from me. And further, I alſo forewarn all perſons whatever from entertaining her, for they may expect the ſeverity of the law will be made uſe of.*

⊕ *ROBERT PEARIS*

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers hereof, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the head of Buſh-river, two Iriſh ſervants, one named Patrick Marra, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a freſh complexion, his hair cut off, has round ſhoulders, and by trade a glover and breeches maker: Had on, and ſtole and carried with him when he went away, three jackets, one a light blue cloth, with white metal buttons, another of a light brown cloth, with pewter buttons, and the third of corded linen, two check ſhirts, and a pair of trowſers of the ſame, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn fine hat, two pair of half worn ſhoes, one pair of thread, and one pair of grey yarn ſtockings. The other named Michael M'Namara, a Convict, about the age and ſize of the other, of a ſwarthy complexion, has dark curled hair, large lips, and a ſcar on his chin: He took with him one coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn felt hat. It is ſuppoſed he will be ſupplied with clothes by Marra, and that they will change their names and apparel. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or the one half for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by THOMAS ARCHER, and JOHN SEELY. ⊕

NOtice is hereby given, that the eſtate and effects of John Thompſon, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, who is abſconded from his uſual place of abode, are attached according to law, to anſwer his creditors, who are hereby deſired to meet at my houſe in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the 10th day of the Eighth month next, to make proof of their demands, in order that an equal dividend may be made. Given under my hand this 29th of day of the Sixth month, 1756. JAMES SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in the Great Valley, 18 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of land, well watered and timber'd, with good orchards, houſing and meadows, and every other convenience to render it both pleaſant and profitable, the whole being in prime order. Likewiſe ſome likely Negroe men and women, bred to all ſorts of country buſineſs. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber; who, intending to leave the province in a ſhort time, deſires all that are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by

Tbc. 6 W. WILLIAM CURRIE.

September 9, 1756. NUMB. 1446.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's Council for this Province, preſented the following ADDRESS to his Excellency, viz.

To his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, *Eſquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* New-England, *Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Major General in his Majeſty's Army,*

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council for the aforeſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHENSOEVER his Majeſty's Service has made it neceſſary for your Excellency to leave the Province, the Inhabitants in general have diſcovered an undiſſembled Concern; and your Excellency has never returned to your Government again, but a ſincere and unfeigned Joy has been univerſally diffuſed among them. There are no Perſons more ſenſibly affected on thoſe Occaſions than the Members of his Majeſty's Council; for none are more intimately acquainted with your Excellency's Ability and Diſpoſition to promote the beſt Intereſts of the Province.

Your Excellency has continued at the Head of the Government longer than any Gentleman ſince the Date of the preſent Royal Charter, and through the whole Courſe of your Adminiſtration, a perfect Harmony has ſubſiſted in the Legiſlature: As on the one Hand your Excellency has ever been watchful to preſerve his Majeſty's juſt Prerogative, ſo on the other you have ſhewn no Deſign to invade the Liberties of the People.

We flattered ourſelves, that when the more extenſive Command which your Excellency has been honoured with, ſhould no longer be thought neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, the People of this Province would have had the Benefit of your Excellency's uninterrupted Attention to their more immediate Intereſts; and it gave us a very great Concern when your Excellency informed us, that it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure that you ſhould repair forthwith to *England*.

We never ſtood in greater Need of your Excellency's Preſence than at this Juncture; and yet we durſt not preſume to ſuggeſt a ſingle Motive to prevail on your Excellency to defer your intended Voyage: It is our Duty to acquieſce in his Majeſty's Royal Determination, and we are not without Hopes, that from your Excellency's Acquaintance with the State and Circumſtances of the Northern Colonies, your being preſent in *England* may prove greatly beneficial to them. But, conſiſtent with the Duty we owe to his Majeſty, we may urge your Excellency to return to your Government, if it ſhall be agreeable to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, as ſoon as you ſhall obtain his Royal Permiſſion for that Purpoſe.

The Affection which we bear to your Excellency's Perſon, and our Regard for the Intereſts of the Province, cauſe this Earneſtneſs in us; but, *Sir*, was the Civil Relation between your Excellency and this People actually diſſolved, yet Juſtice, as well as Gratitude, would oblige us to bear our Teſtimony to the World, that the Affairs of this Province have been ſo wiſely conducted by your Excellency, that your Name ought to be ever dear to the Inhabitants, and there have been ſo many Inſtances of your Excellency's great Regard to the general Intereſt of theſe Colonies, that your Memory ought for ever to be reſpected by them, and your Adminiſtration diſtinguiſhed as a happy Period in their Annals.

In the Name and by Order of the Council,

J. WILLARD, *Secry.*

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I AM obliged to you for your affectionate Addreſs; the publick Teſtimony you have therein given in Favour of my Adminiſtration, and the Expreſſions of your perſonal Regard for me, afford me a very high Satisfaction. You may be aſſur'd that I ſhall have at Heart the Intereſt of his Majeſty's Northern Colonies in general, and of this Province in particular, upon every Occaſion, which may put it in my Power to promote them.

Province-Houſe,
Auguſt 17*th*, 1756. W. SHIRLEY.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, *Auguſt* 17, 1756.

Voted, That the following ADDRESS be preſented to his Excellency the Governor.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT is with the higheſt Gratitude the Houſe of Repreſentatives obſerve in your Speech to the General Court, your great Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, Care for the Safety of *Britiſh North-America*, Concern for the Faith and Honour of this Government, and Reſolution to compleat the Number of Men propoſed for this Province in the preſent Enterprize againſt the Fort at *Crown-Point*; and we beg Leave to expreſs our Obligations to your Excellency, for acquainting us, that the Impreſs ſhall be made in due Proportion, by which we underſtand, that thoſe Regiments which have ſupplied their full Share, or more, ſhall not be further burthened, but the Deficiency made up from thoſe which have ſupplied few or none. This is what we ſhould have deſired, had it been our Part to ſuggeſt the Manner of ſupplying them.

The Notice your Excellency has given us of your intended Departure for *England*, agreeable to his Majeſty's Order, on Matters of very great Moment, gives us much Concern, inaſmuch as hereby we ſhall be deprived of your wiſe and prudent Conduct, at a Time when, if ever, we needed it; but as it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, and notwithſtanding the Experience we have had of your benevolent Temper and Diſpoſition to ſerve this People, it becomes us to deny ourſelves for the Sake of the publick Good, and to ſubmit.

Your Excellency's aſſiduous and unwearied Application to the publick Buſineſs throughout the whole of your Adminiſtration, both in Time of Peace and War, eſpecially in the ſucceſsful Expedition againſt *Louiſburg* (the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs the *French* had in *North-America*) the great Vigilance your Excellency had over *Nova-Scotia*, which, under God, and by the Help of ſome Troops from this Province, you preſerved once and again from falling into the Hands of the *French* and *Indians*, when in imminent Danger; but above all, your watchful Obſervations of the perfidious Deſigns of the *French* in *North-America*, and unwearied Pains to poſſeſs us here, as well as the Miniſtry at Home, of the great Danger theſe Provinces were in of falling a Sacrifice to their inveterate Malice and Revenge, are Matters, which can't but endear your Memory to us, and recommend you to the Royal Favour.

That Almighty God would be pleaſed to take you under his Protection in your intended Voyage, and proſper you in all your Attempts for the public Welfare, and ſtill grant you Favour in the Eyes of our moſt gracious Sovereign, the King, is the unfeigned Wiſh and Prayer of this Houſe.

In the Name and by Order of the Houſe,

T. HUBBARD, *Speaker.*

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I AM oblig'd to you for this Addreſs: The Senſe which you therein aſſure me, you have of my Adminiſtration of his Majeſty's Government among you, and the Expreſſions contained in it of your affectionate Regard for me, give me the greateſt Pleaſure. I ſhall be glad of every Opportunity of giving you ſolid Proofs of my ſincere Affection for your Conſtituents, and the Deſire I have of promoting their Welfare in every Inſtance within my Power.

Province-Houſe, W. SHIRLEY.
Auguſt 17th, 1756.

We hear his Excellency General Shirley will very ſoon embark for Great-Britain, on board his Majeſty's Ship the Mermaid, ordered here for that Purpoſe.---The true Reaſon of that Genleman's being called off from the important Services in which he was engaged on this Side the Water, as we are informed, was his thorough Acquaintance with the State and Circumſtances of the American Colonies, gained by an unwearied Application during his Reſidence here, which makes his Preſence and Advice at the Britiſh Court a Matter of the utmoſt Conſequence.---It is however equally certain, that his extraordinary Services have placed him in the moſt favourable Point of Light at Home, and that on his Arrival he will receive a Reward adequate to his diſtinguiſhed Merit.---The Inſinuations of a Change of Government here, ſo freely given out in the New-York Prints, and mentioned in many Letters from that Place, which for ſome Time obtained Credit not only among the Vulgar, but even with Perſons of ſuperior Character, are now diſcovered to be without any Sort of Foundation: On the Contrary, Gentlemen of the greateſt Influence, Sagacity and Figure among us, give their Opinion in Terms excluſive of any Doubt, that his Excellency will have it in his Option either to return to his own Government here, or accept of a Place of greater Advantage and Honour ---It is hoped that tender Regard to the People in particular, and the Intereſt of his Majeſty's American Subjects in general, which his Excellency has on every Occaſion diſcovered, will induce him to decline thoſe Offers that may be made him, however advantageous to himſelf, which may deprive us of the Pleaſure of receiving him once more with uncommon Expreſſions of ſincere Affection, Duty and Gratitude.

To recapitulate the many worthy Actions done by his Excellency during his Adminiſtration, eſpecially of the military Kind, would very juſtly be thought arrogant here, as the two Houſes of Aſſembly have attempted to do Juſtice to his Merit, in their ſeveral polite Addreſſes to him.---It ought to be preſumed that theſe Addreſſes expreſs the Sentiments of the whole Body of this People, and they are ſufficient to perpetuate a Series of heroic Deeds, from the glorious Siege of Louiſbourg to the Year 55.----

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MARSEILLES, May 29.

WE are actually embarking here and at Toulon a great Quantity of Bombs, Cannon Balls, Powder, Proviſions, &c. for Minorca. They are doing the ſame at Perpignan.

Genoa, May 28. It is ſaid that the French have raiſed a Battery of nine Guns and five Mortars near the Signal Houſe, oppoſite to the Caſtle of St. Philips, and that they had opened three Batteries of eight, twelve, and twentyfour Guns, in the Front of the Caſtle, which had begun to play on the 14th Inſt.

The greateſt Precautions are taken by the French to prevent any Intelligence being received of their Operations in Minorca, no Letters being ſuffered to go from thence but what are ſent to be peruſed by the Duke de Richelieu, and then ſealed with his Seal. And an Edict has been publiſhed, that makes it Death and Confiſcation of Goods, if the Maſters or Crew of any Veſſels, that arrive from Minorca in the French Ports, ſhould publiſh what is doing in that Iſland.

We are aſſured from Nice, that the Proviſion made for the Invaſion of Minorca has been ſo great, that the Ramparts, Forts, and Batteries at Marſeilles, Toulon, and Antibes, are almoſt ſtript of their Cannon.

Turin, May 29. Little can be known concerning the Operations of the French at Minorca, as the Duke de Richelieu does not ſuffer any Officer, or Inhabitant of the Iſland, to receive or ſend away any Letters but through his Hands, and under his Seal. The Report of an Engagement on the 20th inſt. between the Engliſh and French Fleets in the Mediterranean, is confirmed from ſeveral Parts, and with different Citcumſtances, ſo that no exact Judgment can be formed of it, as the Accounts hitherto received are only from French Officers.

Stockholm, May 28. The combined Squadrons of Sweden and Denmark are to cruize from the North-Sea to the Britiſh Channel, and from thence to the Coaſt of Spain.

Genoa, May 29. The urgent Neceſſity the French Court is at preſent under for a Supply of Seamen and Naval Stores on the Side of the Mediterranean, has occaſioned its Application to all its Maritime Neighbours for Aſſiſtance. The Help already granted on the Part of this Republick, is as much as at preſent it is poſſible for it to afford. We learn, however, that two Sloops from Carthagena are lately arrived at Toulon with Cables, Sail-Cloth, and ſome Cannon, deſtined for the Service of the Fleet.

Leghorn, May 29. We have a Report here, that the Tuniſians and the Algerines have fought a deciſive Battle, in which, after a moſt horrid Slaughter, the former have been victorious, and have obliged the latter to retire precipitately towards Algiers, whither the Dey of Tunis was making all neceſſary Preparations to follow them.

Bruſſels, June 10. The Preamble of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles on the 1ſt of May is as follows.

In the Name of the moſt holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, Amen. Be it known to all whom it doth or may in any wiſe concern, That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia having concluded a Convention or Act of Neutrality, which has this Day been ſigned by their reſpective Miniſters Plenipotentiary, with a View to hinder the Flames of War that may be kindled by the Differences between France and England about the Limits of their reſpective Poſſeſſions in America from ſpreading, and diſturbing the Harmony and good Underſtanding which now happily ſubſiſts between their Majeſties.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen perſiſting in ſo ſalutary Views, and deſiring to ſtrengthen more and more, and perpetuate the Bands of the moſt ſincere Friendſhip and perfect Union, have thought it neceſſary to add to the above Neutrality a Treaty of Friendſhip and Union, purely defenſive, and no Ways tending to the Prejudice of any other Power; with the ſole View of eſtabliſhing Peace on a more ſolid Foundation in their reſpective Kingdoms and Eſtates, and of contributing as much as lies in their Power, to the maintaining of the general Tranquility. To this End his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has named and authoriſed the moſt illuſtrious Lords Anthony Lewis Rouille, &c.

The firſt Article imports, that there ſhall be a ſincere and conſtant Friendſhip and Union between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, their Heirs and Succeſſors, Kingdoms, Eſtates, Provinces, Countries, Subjects and Vaſſals, without Exception.

By the ſecond, the Treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, and all ſubſequent Treaties, particularly the aforeſaid Convention of Neutrality with this Treaty are renewed and confirmed.

By the third, the Empreſs Queen guaranties all the French King's Dominions in Europe againſt all Powers whatſoever, and for ever, the Caſe of the preſent War between France and England only excepted.

By the fourth, the French King guaranties all the Queen's Dominions without any Exception, according to the Order of the Pragmatic Sanction.

By the fifth Article, the contracting Powers are to employ in Concert their good Offices to prevent a threatened Invaſion of the Dominions of either.

By the Sixth, if either be attacked the other is to furniſh a Succour of 24000 Men, the Caſe of the preſent War between France and England only excepted.

According to the ſeventh Article, this Succour is to conſiſt of 18000 Foot and 6000 Horſe, which are to march in ſix Weeks after Requiſition is made by the Party attacked, or threatened with an Invaſion. Theſe Forces are to be paid by the Party that furniſhes them, and the other is to give them Winter Quarters. But the Party entitled to make the Requiſition may make a Demand of Money as an Equivalent for the Troops; which ſhall be paid Monthly after the Rate of 8000 Florins of the Empire for each 1000 Foot, and 24000 for each 1000 of Cavalry.

By the eighth Article, their Majeſties reſerve to themſelves a Power of inviting in Concert other Powers to take Part in the preſent Treaty, which is purely defenſive.

According to the Ninth and laſt Article, the Ratifications of this Treaty are to be exchanged in ſix Weeks from the Time of its being ſigned.

This Treaty was preceded by the following Convention of Neutrality, which was ſigned the ſame Day.

The Differences between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the King of Great Britain, concerning the Limits of their reſpective

respective Possessions in America, seeming more and more to threaten the public Tranquility, his most Christian Majesty and the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally desired the unalterable Duration of the Friendship and good Understanding that now happily subsists between them, have thought it necessary to take proper Measures for that Purpose.

To this End the Empress Queen declares and promises in the most solemn and binding Manner, that she will not, either directly or indirectly, take any Part in the above Differences, in which she is no Way concerned, but on the contrary she will observe an exact and perfect Neutrality during the whole Time of the War that may be occasioned by the said Differences between France and England.

His most Christian Majesty on his Part, far from desiring to engage any other Power in his private Quarrel with England, reciprocally declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding Manner, that he will on no Pretext or Reason whatsoever attack or invade the Low Countries, or other Kingdoms, States, or Provinces under the Dominion of her Majesty the Empress Queen; as likewise neither directly nor indirectly injure her Possession or Rights; which her Majesty the Empress Queen doth in the same Manner promise with respect to the Kingdoms, States, and Provinces of his most Christian Majesty. This Convention or Act of Neutrality shall be ratified by the Empress Queen within the Space of six Months, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, &c.

LONDON, June 16.

Since the Arrival of the Express from Sir Benjamin Keene it is confidently reported, that Spain will join France with Forty Sail. If this should prove true, nothing but the immediate Establishing of a Militia can save our Name as a Nation from being blotted out from the Face of the Earth.

The Wimbleton, Myler, from Cork for Campvere, is put into Helvoetsluys. The Captain spoke with a Vessel from Newcastle, for Bilboa, who informed him of a French Privateer that had taken two Ships belonging to Newcastle, and that he saw two more Privateers off the Coast of Flanders.

We hear that advice has been received that M. de la Galissoniere's squadron had been reinforced with five ships since his engagement with Admiral Byng.

June 17. Yesterday some Officers belonging to the Train of Artillery went from Woolwich to Brumpton Heath, in order to mark the Ground for a Camp that is to be formed there; and they have Orders to be encamped Saturday Se'nnight at fartheſt.

The Hanoverians have received the same Orders, and are to be encamped on Cock Heath, near Maidstone, in Kent, much about the same Time.

General Bockland's Regiment was to sail Yesterday for the Island of Jersey.

General Huske, Governor of Jersey, embarks at Southampton next Week on board the Dunkirk, Commodore Howe, for his Government there.

The James and Rachel, belonging to Dunbar, was taken by two French Privateers off Minorca.

Some People of Penetration at Brussels have obsérv'd, that there is an Inconsistency in Mr. Galissoniere's Account of the late Action in the Mediterranean, from which they think it evident that he acted only on the Defensive, and with a View to prevent the British Fleet from throwing Succours into Fort St. Philip, since, if it had been otherwise, they would have been hard upon his Front, and not upon his Rear, which could only be exposed by his Retreat.

Two foreign Gentlemen are now in Custody for some inquisitive Matters. They term themselves Dutchmen, the Truth of which is enquiring into, in order to their Enlargement or further Confinement.

It is said that 12 or 14 Men of War will speedily be commission'd, to command which Fleet a certain experienced Officer will be appointed.

It is thought, by some Gentlemen of good Understanding, that our Enemies at Mahon have met with much greater Opposition than has hitherto been given out by them; they are not wont to be backward in publishing their Success, and the Restraint laid by the Duke de Richelieu, that on pain of Death no Person presume to send any Letter from Minorca without his Seal affix'd, or any Master of a Vessel to sail without his Licence, makes it highly probable that Things are not in the Situation that their News-Papers, from Time to Time, have represented them; Blakeney is an Heart of Oak, and as King William said when Holland was almost overcome by Lewis the Fourteenth, he would die in the last Dyke, rather than become a Province of France, so this brave and veteran Soldier will keep his Post as long as there remains the least Hope of Relief.

June 19. The Journal of the Siege of the Castle of St. Philip's in Minorca, transmitted to Marseilles, goes no lower than the 24th of the last Month; at which Time it is confessed, that the Besiegers had suffered much, and that but for the Ruins and Houses of the Town of St. Philip's it had been almost impossible to make their Approaches. On the Appearance of Admiral Byng's Fleet, M. Galissoniere desired to have six Companies of Foot sent on board his Squadron; upon which the Duke de Richelieu sent him thirteen Companies, composed entirely of Voluntiers, who were not returned to the Camp when the Journal came away.

We learn from Vienna, that on the 2d there arriv'd Couriers from Petersburgh and Dresden, upon which a Report prevailed, that these two Powers had acceded to the defensive Alliance, concluded a Month before, between her Imperial and his Most Christian Majesty, which from the Course of Events must be premature, and from the Nature of Things may probably prove groundless.

It is reported that ten Dutch Ships are taken by our Fleet, laden with Ammunition and Stores.

We hear that Lord Harry Paulett is lately made Rear Admiral of the Red.

We hear there are Letters from Sir Benjamin Keene, Minister from this Court at Madrid, which say, that General Blakeney dismounts their Battery in about twelve Hours, which they are some Days in building; and that they have not as yet made any great Progress in the taking Minorca.

They write from Glasgow, that on the 7th inst. Orders came for the immediate Embarkation of the Recruits, quartered in that City, for the second Battalion of Lord Loudon's Royal American Regiment of Foot, and between Eight and Nine that Evening about 700, all Highland Men, marched for Greenock, eighteen computed Miles, where they arrived the next Morning about the same Hour, having marched all Night without halting or getting any Refreshment, tho' it rained most of the Time, and went directly on board the Transports in very high Spirits. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding most of these Men were pressed, not one deserted during their March.

The Paris Gazette of the 11th inst. was entirely silent about the Affairs of Minorca; tho' it was not doubted that the Court had received a Continuation of the Journal of the Proceedings there up to the First of June.

By the Holland Mail there are private Letters from Marseilles, dated the 14th of June, which give an Account that Adm. Byng, during the Engagement of the 20th, sent several Shallops with soldiers, Ammunition, and Engineers, to Fort St. Philip, where they were landed.

The Person who pretended he found the Dispatches lost by the English Courier at Berlin, was hanged six Hours after he was taken into Custody.

WILLIAMSBURGH, *August* 20.

By an Express just arrived from the Cherokee Country, we are informed, that Major Lewis and all his Party are extremely well; that they were kindly received by the Cherokees, and that the Fort building there is in great Forwardness: That 100 *Cherokees marched to join our Forces, and may be daily expected.*

ANNAPOLIS, September 2.

A certain John Rowe, who was on Friday, the 20th of August, taken Prisoner by the Party of Indians that at that Time made an Incursion into this Province, being examined by Thomas Caton, a Virginia Magistrate, declares, That the Evening after he was made a Prisoner, the Party of Indians by whom he was taken, being 39 in Number, carried him to Little Conegocheague, where they made Fires, and had a War Dance, but seemed to be very apprehensive of Danger. The second Day they went Northward, to a Place of Rendezvous, as he conceives, for he saw them go to a hollow Tree that was near, and take thence a Quantity of Ammunition and some Provisions, but they did not stay long there, being a good deal alarmed at the Tracks of a Party of Rangers, which, it seems, had just before passed that Way: Then they removed to Tom's Run, in the North Mountain, and spent their Evening in Dancing and shewing Scalps to each other, and triumphing over their Prisoners, of which they had taken ten besides himself. There were among them an Englishman and a Frenchman, and many of the Indians also spoke English pretty well: They would frequently express their Apprehensions of Danger from the Scouts that they were told had been sent out from the Forts, and said, they found the best Way to get Prisoners was to come below the Forts, for there they should find People enough straggling about carelesly and unarmed. At one Place they discovered a Party of Men from one of the Forts, as he imagines, and thereupon the Indians made them all run thro' the Woods, and the Indians themselves carried some Children that they had taken Prisoners. He says they regularly went to Prayers every Night and Morning while he was with them, which was two Days, and seemed very devout, crossing themselves very frequently.

Some Gentlemen at Chester, in Kent County, are fitting out, with all Expedition, a fine new Ship, called the Sharpe, to be commanded by Captain Edward Scott, to carry 26 Carriage, and 20 Swivel Guns, and to be mann'd with 200 Men, to go out on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies.

BOSTON, August 30.

By Letters from Fort Cumberland, at Chignecto, dated the 14th Instant, we learn, That they were building a large Magazine in that Fort; and that as some of the Masons and Labourers were lately getting Stones for the Work, three Quarters of a Mile Distance from the Fort, attended by a Party of Soldiers, a Number of Indians suddenly arose and fired upon them, but hurt none, only the Serjeant of the Guard had a Shot through the Brim of his Hat: Upon which our Men, being about the same in Number, fired and killed one of the Indians, whom they scalped; the Indians retreated immediately, when our People got four Guns, four Blankets, and two Hatchets, which they left, and saw several Tracks of Blood, so that it is supposed one more at least was killed, and some others wounded. The Indians were about 28 in Number; and it was thought they had laid in wait several Days.

We hear, that on the 11th of this Instant, Captain Rogers returned to Fort William Henry, at Lake George, he having been out with a Party; but they were discovered by two Frenchmen; upon which they made the best of their Way back, without doing any Thing further than killing about thirty Horses and Cattle. One of Captain Rogers's Party, who went out about two Months ago, as lately mentioned in this Paper, to have gone to look for his Pack, and being missed, it was thought he was carried Prisoner to Ticonderoga, has since got back to the Fort at the Lake, having only lost his Way in the Woods.

Saturday Night last arrived here Captain Freeman, from Halifax, who informs, That the Day before he left that Place, which was the 20th Instant, Captain Hale, who was sent to Louisbourg by Governor Lawrence as a Flag of Truce, returned, and reported, that the French Fleet (5 in Number) were sailed for Old France, and that some of Commodore Holmes's Squadron were in Pursuit of them. We also hear, that Captain Knox was arrived at Halifax, and brought in with him a second Prize, a French Dogger, bound from Old France to Louisbourg, laden with Wine, Brandy, Oyl, and dry Goods: She is esteemed a valuale Prize.

Three Transport Sloops, with 141 private Soldiers, besides Officers, of Col. Scott's Battallion, arrived here Yesterday from Chignecto, having been 16 Months in the Service there: Major Fry came in one, and informs us, that the Indians still continue very troublesome, having attempted lately at two different Times to burn a Blockhouse, but meeting with such a Warm Repulse, gladly quitted their Attempt.

Thursday last an Express arrived here from Albany, which brought an Account, (and Yesterday another, which confirmed it, from Lord Loudon) That after ten Days Siege, the two Forts at Oswego were surrendered up, as is said, to about 7000 French and Indians, the 19th of this Instant. The Particulars of which are not yet received; tho' we doubt not we shall have the melancholly Affair in full against our next.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

In our last Monday's Gazette, we avoided inserting any Thing about poor Oswego, our Accounts at that Time in Town being too imperfect, coming in a very confused and unintelligible Manner. We are now sorry to say, that we are obliged to mention its unhappy Reduction by the French and Indians on or about the Fifteenth Day of August last, 1756, the Circumstances with which we first received the shocking Intelligence, coming every Hour more and more confirmed. Saturday came to Town some Sailors from Oswego, who it is said made their Escape when the Place surrendered. And one in particular, who was sent with four or five others by Col. Webb from the Wood-Creek, to observe, and know the Certainty of it, who said they saw French Colours flying. And the Arrival of the Albany Post Yesterday put the Whole out of Doubt, that the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men surrendered after a short Siege, Col. Mercer it is said being first killed by the Enemy. This is all we at present can give the Publick about it, and which is too much for us to know, without waiting for other Particulars, which in a little Time 'tis possible we may obtain.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 31, 1756.

"After an anxious Suspense for several Days, 'tis now past all Doubt that we have lost Oswego.---The Manner how, is not certain.----Two Sailors who escaped from thence, tell this Story.---On the 9th or 10th of August Instant, one of the Schooners came in, and gave an Account to the Garrison, that a large Army was encamped about 4 Miles to the Eastward, on the Bank of the Lake.---Two Sloops were immediately ordered out, if possible, to annoy them; and when they were approaching to the Shore, they received a Fire of Cannon from the Enemy, and several of the Shot struck one of the Sloops.---Finding then that the Enemy had heavier Metal, the Sloops returned to Oswego, and the third Day after, the French Army, consisting of 3000 French, and many Indians, approached Fort Ontario on the East Side of the River, then commanded by Capt. Paget.---The Enemy attacked it with Musquetry, and the Fort returned their Fire, till the French were preparing to play their Cannon against it, and then Capt. Paget sunk his Powder in the Well, spiked up his Cannon, and retired to the old Fort on the West Side of the River.---The Enemy soon after began to play their Cannon upon the old Fort.---Our whole Numbers there were about 15 or 1600 Men.---The Engagement continued from Thursday to Saturday Noon, being the 14th of the Month; when Colonel Mercer being killed, the Garrison beat a Parley.---Lieut. Middlemore went over to the French Camp, to treat about a Surrender, and returned with an Officer, who was blindfold.--Just before the Parley, a considerable Party of the French had forded the River above at the Rifts, and were preparing to attack the Lines about the old Fort, where Col. Schuyler was posted.---The Sailors are ignorant of the Terms of Surrender, but understood that they were honourable; and remember that both English and French Colours were flying the greatest Part of the Afternoon.

"We are also informed, that when this Intelligence was brought to General Webb at the Carrying-place, Trees were fallen to stop up the Wood-Creek; and that the Enemy began where we left off, and continued the Obstruction down to the Oneida Lake.---Thus we have lost one of the most important Garrisons upon this Continent.---Oswego enabled us to command the Lakes---It secured us a Share in the Furr Trade---It cut off the Communication between Canada and Louisiana, and thus prevented our being restricted to scant Limits along the Sea Shore---It embarrassed the French in their Access to the Ohio---It obstructed their Irruptions into the Southern Colonies---It covered the Western Frontier of the Province of New-York, and secured the Friendship or rather the Neutrality of the Six Nations.---General Shirley was always sensible of its vast Importance---All wise and disinterested Men in these Colonies knew it; and many miserable Wretches on the Frontiers, will probably feel it before the next Campaign.---How it came to be lost is a Question, which no Man in this Colony will take upon him to determine.---New-Jersey has lost a Regiment---She has lost more---She has lost Col. Schuyler, a brave and loyal Subject, who despised his own Ease, and all the Delights of an affluent Fortune, for the Service of his Country. Who had greater Inducements to content himself at Home? None. Who has followed his disinterested Example? But one. And yet few have been less noticed."

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated August 23, 1756.

"*By the Papers herewith sent, you'll see Captain Knox is returned from a second Cruize, and has brought in with him a French Dogger, of about* 200 *Tons, loaded with Wine, Brandy, Oyl, and Dry Goods, reckoned to be worth about* £. 6000 *Sterling.--- The Success Captain Knox has already met with, has induced us to fit out one Snow, two Schooners, and one Sloop, all on the privateering Account, and will sail in a short Time.*

Saturday last, a Fishing Schooner arrived here, the Master whereof reports, and has offered to make Affidavit of the same, That he saw Commodore Holmes, with 7 *Ships, take four French Men of War off Louisbourg. 'Tis supposed these are the four Ships that Commodore Holmes engaged last Month, so briskly, as we have had Advice of their sailing from Louisbourg; and as the Wind has not been favourable, so as to permit Mr. Holmes's Arrival here, the Report gains Ground.*"

Captain Pennill, in a Brig from Philadelphia, is arrived at Halifax.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated last Monday.

Just now arrived Captain Trefrey from Halifax, who says, as he was coming out, he met two fishing Schooners bound in, the Masters whereof told him, That Commodore Holmes had in tow, four of the five French Men of War, that he engaged some Time ago off Louisbourg.----'Tis also just reported, by a Vessel from Barcelona, that either Byng or West is sent home, for some Misconduct, and that the English are not so well off, as we are too apt to think.

Since our last four of the Scotch Transports arrived here from Glasgow; the Snow Duke of Argyle, Capt. King, being the seventh and last Transport, with the Highland Troops, run ashore last Wednesday Evening near the Cove at Sandy-Hook; and 'tis feared cannot be got off again; but the People are all come up to Town.

Notwithstanding eight Privateers have already sailed from this Port, there are now in our Harbour five others, viz. Two Snows, Two Brigs, and one Schooner, that are to sail in a Week or two on the same Account.

A Snow from New-London, and a Brig from Rhode-Island, arrived here last Week for Stores, &c. to go on a Cruize against the Enemy.

Two large Privateers are sailed from Rhode-Island, the one a large Ship, of 20 Carriage Guns, under Dennis, and the other a Brig, under Fownes.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Sunday Night, the 29th last past, 3 Men arrived at Elizabeth-Town in a poor, weak, and starving Condition, to wit, Thomas Sherby, Benjamin Springer, and John Denite, who had been Prisoners among the Indians, and were almost naked, having only old Indian Blankets about them to cover their Nakedness.

neſs. They made their Eſcape from the Indians at a Place called Jenango or Venango, an Indian Town, ſituate near the Head of Saſquehannah, and were 32 Days in the Woods, during which Time they ſuffered great Hardſhips, for want of Food, and were obliged to eat Rattle-ſnakes, Black-ſnakes, Frogs, and ſuch Vermin; and ſometimes they could find nothing to eat for Days together. The firſt Settlements they made, where they found any Inhabitants, was the upper Fort, upon Delaware River, in New-Jerſey, called Cole's Fort; and from thence they were ſent under a Guard to Elizabeth-Town, for fear the White People ſhould annoy them, they looking more like Indians than Chriſtians, being very ſwarthy, and their Hair cut by the Savages after the Indian Faſhion, and dreſſed only in Indian Blankets. Springer ſays, that he was taken Priſoner the 22d Day of May laſt, when being at Work at one Anthony Swartwout's, in Suſſex County, New-Jerſey, about ten o' Clock in the Morning two Indians attacked the Houſe, and ſhot Swartwout's Wife dead upon the Spot. They then ſeized Swartwout and Springer, and three of the Indians drove Springer away with a Negroe, who they had taken the Night before at one Capt. Hunt's, in ſaid County, making them run all the Way, until they came to the River Delaware, which they croſſed on a Raft of Rails, about 8 Miles above Col. Van Campen's. When they were got about a Mile and a Half into Pennſylvania, they waited in the Buſhes for the two Indians who were left behind with Swartwout and his Children; and in about an Hour and a Half the ſaid Indians came to them with only two of Swartwout's Children, a Girl about 12 Years old, and a Boy about 9. Theſe Children told Springer, that the Indians had killed three of the Children at the Houſe, and had killed and ſcalped their Father about ſeven Miles from the Houſe, near a Brook, where they likewiſe killed their little Siſter, and threw her into the Brook. The Indians then carried Springer, Swartwout's two Children, and the Negroe, to the Indian Towns, where they were diſperſed about. Hunt's Negroe told Springer, That young Hunt, Brother to Capt. Hunt, who was alſo taken Priſoner with him, was killed by the Indians, in endeavouring to make his Eſcape from them.

This is the firſt Intelligence we have had of Swartwourt and his Children, and of young Hunt and the Negroe, ſince they were miſſing in May laſt, when Captain Hunt's Houſe was burnt to the Ground. Sherby ſays, he was made Priſoner at Juniata, in Pennſylvania, by ſix Indians at the Houſe of Daniel Williams in December laſt, when Williams himſelf was killed, and Sherby and Williams's Wife carried into Captivity. Denite was taken Priſoner in the back Parts of Maryland by 7 Indians, in May laſt, as he and another were ſplitting Rails, who were both carried into Captivity. They were all three taken care of at Elizabeth-Town, and a Collection was made for them to cloath them, and to enable them to travel to their ſeveral Places of Abode.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Albany, dated September 2, 1756.

"The Fate of Oſwego is confirmed by the Indians, with this additional ſhocking Circumſtance, that the French have maſſacred every Soul except 150. We had before confirmed Accounts of the Place ſurrendering upon Capitulation; and if it were any other Enemy in the World than the French, I could not deviſe how to reconcile ſo different Accounts; but I can eaſily believe that the French would, on any Pretence, or none, if they ſaw any Advantage in it, break any Capitulation, and commit any Murders. An Attempt to ſtrike ſomewhere muſt be hourly expected of the French. If the Country knew, I ſhould rather ſay, were ſenſible of, their Danger, for they have been told of it, they would be more alert, nay, more in earneſt, in their Defence, and we ſhould have leſs to fear from the Enemy."

In a Letter from the Great Carrying-Place, dated Auguſt 22, it is ſaid, that in the Defence of Oſwego we had only one Officer killed, one wounded, and loſt eight or nine private Men; and that there was in the Garriſon above a Year's Proviſion and Ammunition for 2000 Men.

Extract of a Letter from Wincheſter, September 1, 1756.

"By a Letter from Williamſburg we have certain Information, that 150 Cherokees will be with us very ſoon. That the Catawba King was at Charles-Town, and as ſoon as he returned, we might expect 50 of their Warriors; and that theſe two Nations are firmly attached to our Intereſt. When theſe Indians arrive, we ſhall be able to deal with the French in their own Way, and can then carry the War (an Indian one) into their own Country."

Since our laſt came to Town John Cox, a young Lad, who eſcaped from the Indians on the 14th of Auguſt laſt, and gives us the following Information, viz.

"That himſelf, his Brother Richard, and John Craig, were taken Priſoners, in the Beginning of February laſt, by nine Delaware Indians, from a Plantation, diſtant about two Miles from M'Dowell's Mill, and carried to the Kittatinning Town, on the Ohio: That on his Way thither he met Shingas, with a Party of 30 Men, and afterwards Captain Jacobs, with 15, who were going on a Deſign to deſtroy the Settlements in Conegocheague: That when he arrived at Kittatinning, he ſaw there about 100 fighting Men, of the Delaware Tribe, with their Families, and about 50 Engliſh Priſoners, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children: That during his Stay there, Shingas and Jacobs's Parties returned, the one with 9 Scalps, and 10 Priſoners, the other with ſeveral Scalps, and 5 Priſoners; and that another Company of 18, came from Diahoga, with 17 Scalps fixed on a Pole, and carried them to Fort Du Queſne, to obtain their Reward: That the Warriors held a Council, which, with their War Dances, continued a Week; after which Capt. Jacobs went off with a Party of 48 Men, intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Paxton: That the Indians frequently ſaid they were reſolved to kill all the white Folks, except a few, with whom they would afterwards make a Peace: That they made an Example of one Paul Bradley, whom they, agreeable to their uſual Cruelty, beat for Half an Hour with Clubs and Tomahawks, and afterwards ſaftening him to a Poſt, cropt his Ears cloſe to his Head; after which an Indian chopt off his Fingers, and another, with a red hot Iron, burnt him all over the Belly, in ſuch a barbarous Manner, that occaſioned a Smoke, by which the Priſoner (who, with the other white People, they obliged to be Witneſſes of their horrid Barbarity) could hardly ſee him: That then they ſhot him full of Arrows, and at laſt killed and ſcalped him, and made the Priſoners burn his Body.

He likewiſe ſays further, that about the Beginning of March he was taken by three Indians to Diahoga, where he found about 50 Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohiccon and Minſha Tribes, and about 20 German Priſoners: That while he was there the Indians frequently went in Parties of 12, to deſtroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Priſoners: That their whole Converſation was continually filled with Expreſſions of Vengeance againſt the Engliſh, and Reſolutions to kill them, and lay waſte their Country: That in May all the Indians removed from Diahoga about 25 Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where moſt of them have ſince lived.

That they, with the Priſoners, during the whole Summer, have been in a ſtarving Condition, having very little Veniſon and Corn, and reduced to the Neceſſity of eating Dog-fleſh, and the few Roots and Berries they could collect in the Woods: That ſeveral of the Priſoners have died for want of Food: That ſix Weeks ago, about 100 Indians went off from the Saſquehanna to the Ohio, for a Supply of Proviſions and Ammunition, and were expected back in 30 Days: That while they were in this diſtreſſed Situation they talked ſeveral Times of making Peace with the Engliſh, and many of them obſerved that it was better to do ſo than ſtarve; for that the Rewards the French gave them for Scalps were not ſufficient to ſupport them, not having received from them more than one Loaf of Bread for each Scalp. But that old Makomeſy, the Maſter of this Priſoner, and one of their Chiefs, endeavoured to diſſuade them from entering into any peaceable Meaſures with the Engliſh, and had conſtantly encouraged them to continue the War. That while theſe Things were in Agitation, an Indian Chief came among them, and informed them that the Mingo's could live with the Engliſh, and be furniſhed with Proviſions and every Thing they wanted, while they the Delawares were ſtarving for carrying on War againſt them.

That about two Months ago, he ſaw ſeveral of the Indians going away, with an Intention (as he was informed) to know of the Governor of Pennſylvania, whether the Engliſh would agree to make Peace; but that he was told by Makomeſy, they were only gone to ſee whether the Engliſh were ſtrong, and get Proviſions from them.

That on the 9th of Auguſt he left Diahoga, and came down the River in a Canoe, with Makomeſy, to Gnahay, to get ſome Corn that was left under Ground, and that in the Morning after he arrived there, the Indian having gone out to hunt, he made his Eſcape on the 14th, and came to Fort Auguſta at 6 o' Clock that Evening, very much fatigued.

He adds, that in the Engagement at Sideling Hill in April laſt there were only three Indians killed; and that they carried but five of the Priſoners they took there to Kittatinning, having loſt about 20 of them in the Woods."

We have Advice from Cumberland County, that the Widow Ramſay, and two Children, and two of the Name of Clugſton, were all killed by the Indians on the Firſt Inſtant, at the Foot of the South Mountain, as they were flying from their Habitations to York County: And that the Woman's Head was cut off, and her Body mangled in a moſt cruel Manner.

We have further from the ſame County, that the Indians are daily murdering and making Captives Numbers of People: And that from Carliſle to Swearingham's Ferry, in Virginia, there is not an Inhabitant to be ſeen, a few in Shippenſburg excepted.

We have Advice from Halifax, that the Forty Sailors raiſed by this Government (for whom a Bounty was paid by the Legiſlature) for His Majeſty's Service, under Commodore Holmes, are ſafe arrived there.

This Week a Number of more Recruits for Lord Loudon's Regiment ſet out for Albany.

By Captain Bartlett from Barbados there is Advice of the Arrival of their new Governor, and that War was declared there againſt France; but no Account of any Privateers being out from that Iſland or Antigua.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania,

The ADDRESS *of the* MANAGERS, *and* TREASURER, *of the* Pennſylvania-Hoſpital.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

THE Managers of the *Pennſylvania-Hoſpital* beg Leave to teſtify the Share they take in the general Joy on his Acceſſion to the Government of this Province.

Thro' the Favour of the Government, the Contributors to our Hoſpital were incorporated by Law, and veſted with the Powers and Privileges neceſſary for the well ordering, as well as increaſing, this extenſive Charity. The Inſtitution has ever ſince flouriſhed, and we have the great Satisfaction to find, that our Care and diligent Endeavours to relieve the Miſeries, and heal the Diſeaſes, of the Poor, have been bleſſed with much Succeſs, and that our Power of doing Good, is, by the Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons, daily increaſing.

While this right Uſe continues to be made of the Privileges granted us, we hope our Corporation will be favoured with the Governor's Countenance and Protection; and we requeſt he would accept of our ſincereſt Wiſhes for his Health, Happineſs and ſucceſsful Adminiſtration.

Signed, by Order of the Board of Managers,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Preſident.*

To which His Honour was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Satisfaction you are pleaſed to expreſs on my Arrival, lays me under particular Obligations, and your good Wiſhes deſerve my hearty Thanks.

I am glad to find ſo generous and humane an Inſtitution, as yours is, managed with ſo much Prudence, ſupported by Law, and encouraged by publick and private Benefactions.

It will give me a ſincere Pleaſure to contribute all the Means in my Power to carry on this Charity in the moſt extenſive Manner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Seaflower, Joſhua Woolcott from N. Carolina.
Ship Swanzey, Edward Vaughan from London.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide from New-York.
Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Dogget from Boſton.
Sloop Hannah, John Riche from New-York.
Snow Rebecca, John Bartlett from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Joanna, Joſeph Laborn for Barbados.
Brig Providence, Moſes Minſhall for Barbados.
Snow Muggy, William Allifon for Antigua.
Snow Rebecca, James Lowther for Jamaica.
Sloop Patty, Samuel Houſe for Halifax.
---- Argus, Joſeph Graiſeberry for St. Kitts.
---- Hannah, Thomas Francis for New-York.

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Brothers, Ralph Loftus to North-Carolina.
---- Providence, Daniel Sterrup to New-Providence.
Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee to New-York.
Sloop Lovely Deb. Joſeph Roberts to New-Providence.
---- Young James, Edward Walſh to Nevis.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins to Barbados.
Ship Delahanty, James Blair to Fyall.
Schooner Ann, Alexander Rolland to Antigua.
Brig Peggy, Thomas Read to New-Caſtle on Delaware.
---- Greyhound, William Knox to Barbados.
Sloop Leniſtone, William Child to New-York.

York-town, York county, Sept. 2, 1756.

RUN away from Joſeph Chambers, of York-town, a well-ſet active Negroe fellow, named James, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on a brown coloured coat, lined with white coloured calimancoe, a brown jacket, lined with Briſtol ſtuff, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and a hat, but I know not what ſort. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if taken in this province, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, paid by JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

N. B. He can beat a drum, and has a great deſire to be amongſt ſoldiers. He was ſeen near Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be in or about town. Whoever ſecures him as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid as mentioned above, by Joſeph Bell, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be LETT,

AVERY convenient houſe and garden, with a good orchard and paſture thereunto belonging, on Moyamenſing road, about one mile diſtance from the town, now in the tenure of James Keappock, where the ſign of the Sun is now kept. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to James Keappock aforeſaid, may know the terms.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION, containing 124 acres, in good repair, with a dwelling-houſe, and a well near the door, barn, ſtable, a new ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good ſpring in it, and an orchard with a great many grafted trees, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, on Buſſeltown road, joining Pennypack creek, land of Mr. Samuel Swift, George Northorp, Joſeph Laughlin, and Robert Thomas. Credit will be given if required. Enquire of THOMAS CADWALADER, or JOSEPH SIMS, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1756.

TO be ſold, by publick vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of this inſtant September, about 4 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a lot of ground in Third-ſtreet, near the Academy, with a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 132 feet deep; the houſe, including an alley, 20 feet front, and 18 feet deep, or thereabouts; the kitchen 14 feet deep. The whole clear of groundrent. The title deeds are on record. The ſale to be made in truſt for the uſe of the ſurviving heirs of John Price deceaſed, by

MATTHIAS KEENE, and
JOSEPH WATKINS.

This Day is publiſhed,

A CATALOGUE of a curious collection of PRINTS; conſiſting of ſeveral hundred repreſentations of *Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, Fruits, Flowers*, &c. all in their prime ſtate: Delineated from the real plants, &c. and neatly coloured after nature. Being well adapted for furniture, and ornamenting of apartments, cloſets, &c. likewiſe fit for japanning, or to ſerve for patterns for drawing, embroidery, &c. divided into lots; which will be ſold very cheap, for ready money, the loweſt price being marked in the catalogue. The ſale to begin on Monday the 13th Day of September, at the PUBLICK REGISTER OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE, within two doors of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Where catalogues may be had gratis.

N. B. Whoever hath occaſion for a young man, qualified to teach in a ſchool, or to ſerve a merchant or ſhopkeeper; alſo for a journeyman joiner, and many other tradeſmen and ſervants, *may, by applying to the* OFFICE, *be informed where to be provided.*

A bell metal mortar and peſtle to be diſpoſed of; ſeveral horſes to be ſold; a ſober truſty man, who underſtands the ſeveral branches of farming, and labourers to work at plantation work are wanting.

TO be ſold, by publick vendue, or the premiſes, on Thurſday the 7th of October next (the ſale to begin at 12 o'clock the forenoon) a valuable tract, plantation or piece of land fronting the river Schuylkill, nearly oppoſite Mr. Francis's country ſeat, four miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing acres, or upwards, as may ſuit the purchaſer, being partly wood and partly arable land, with a conſiderable quantity of good meadow ground, curiouſly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, having an agreeable proſpect, a healthy ſituation, with a fruitful ſoil. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the time of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſame, may ſee a draft thereof, and view the land.

ANN GARRET.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

To be ſold by

ABRAHAM CARPENTER,

On Pooles's Hill, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE parcel of white oak hogſheads and tierces, fit for cyder or other liquors, or bread or corn for merchants; they will be ſold almoſt as cheap as old rum hogſheads, and are much better for cyder; alſo a parcel of rum and ſugar hogſheads truſs-hoops ready made, good work, of the beſt tough hickory, and well rivetted. Said Carpenter, and Son, ſtill continue to make and ſell the beſt cattle bows, and ladle and ſkimmer handles for the Weſt-Indies, all of the beſt of hickory.

N. B. Good Horſes and chairs to hire. Likewiſe three good ſaddle-horſes to ſell, ſix and ſeven years old.

To be SOLD,

THREE tracts or parcels of land, lying within about a mile of each other, ſituate near the head of Mantua-creek, in Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, one of which contains 140 acres, whereon is a fine thriving cedar ſwamp, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. One other tract contains 90 acres, all woodland, well watered, with a good conveniency for a griſt-mill or ſaw-mill. The other tract contains 50 acres, being woodland. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe all or any of the ſaid tracts, by applying to Benjamin Lodge, living near Mantua Creek aforeſaid, or to William Pearſon, at Kenſington, near Philadelphia, may be informed as to title and terms of ſale. The Payments will be made eaſy.

N. B. Timber-wheel, clothiers, and packing-ſcrews, with all ſorts of mill work, ſaw-mill ſaws, ſteel or iron, made after the beſt manner, with diſpatch, and at reaſonable rates, by the ſaid William Pearſon, at the place aforeſaid. 6 W.

To be sold, on Thursday the 23d instant, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Paper-money,

THE land and plantation which was lately the property of Mr. Charles Scott, of Kent county, situate on the north-west branch of Langford-bay, within a mile of the warehouse, and half that distance from a grist-mill, and the parish church of St. Paul's; it is allowed to be a very convenient place for trading, either for tobacco or grain, having good navigation up the said branch, and is almost surrounded with salt and fresh water, besides greatly supplied with good springs, the land being 455 acres, is more than half cleared, well fenced, fit for cultivation, and remarkably good for producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, or any other grain; the houses are, a well built double framed barn, a small log-house, with a brick chimney, a log quarter, and meat-house, with a good new double frame raised for a dwelling-house, the former being accidentally burnt. There will be likewise sold the same day (or the sale continued on the said plantation) some choice young slaves, both men and women; also the cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and house furniture, belonging to the estate of the said Scott. The land is incumbered with the dowry of

⊕ ANN SCOTT, executrix.

ROBERT RAGG,

INtending for England this Fall, desires all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment. He has a good assortment of India and European goods, which he will sell very cheap for ready money.

These are to give NOTICE,

TO all gentlemen who desire to learn the right Method and true Art of DEFENCE, and pursuit of the *Small Sword* in its greatest perfection, and extraordinary quick and speedy, with all the guards, parades, thrusts and lessons thereunto belonging, fully described, and the best rule for playing against artists or others, with blunts or sharps; that they may be taught the same by me RICHARD LYNEALL, professor and master of the said art, who is to be spoke with at the Tun tavern, in Water-street, I having taught the said art in this city in the years 1741, 1742, and 1743, to the entire satisfaction and applause of divers gentlemen.

¶

Note, He teaches gentlemen either in private or publick, by the month, or by the whole.

Bucks County, September 1, 1756.

THESE are to desire Samuel M'Coy, taylor, to come and pay charges for wintering and pasturing a horse, and take him away within thirty days, or he will be sold for the same, by SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, of the Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. ⊕

Lancaster, August 24, 1756.

NOW in the goal of this county, a Negroe man, who says he belongs to Mr. John Rodman, in Bucks county, he is a little short fellow, about 50 years of age. These are to desire his master to come or send for him, otherwise he will be sold for his fees in four weeks after the above date, by

JOHN CLARK, goaler.

New-Castle county, August 28, 1756.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS Godfrey Brown, late of Christiana Hundred, and county aforesaid, a German, but talks tolerable English, nigh sixty years of age, about five feet three inches high, slender in body, has short brown frizley hair, small face, and little hollow eyes, his chin stands remarkably out, and his mouth far in, so that his chin and nose almost meet, seems to lisp when he speaks, from his want of teeth, and is of a swarthy complexion, is absconded from his usual place of abode, and is strongly suspected to have murdered a certain Mary Reel, and her son, whose bodies are found on his plantation. These are to give notice, that whoever will apprehend said Godfrey Brown, and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Fifteen Pounds reward, which reward is offered by Col. William Armstrong, David Bush, and Richard M'William, Esquires, three of his majesty's justices for said county.

N. B. There are in the goal of this county, a white man, named Arthur M'Claskin, and a Negroe man, named James Hoburn, they both say they are free; M'Claskin is a short well-set fellow, wears his own black hair, is of a black complexion; has on, a coarse shirt and trowsers. The Negroe is slender in body, about 40 years of age, and says he was set free by Henry Rennalds, of Chester county. Any person having any demands against said persons, are desired to come in four weeks after this date, and take them out, otherwise they will be sold for their charges, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Evesham township, Burlington county, late the estate of Mary Mickle, deceased, containing 275 acres, about 70 acres of which is upland, 15 acres mowable meadow, and about 45 acres more meadow may be made. There is on the place a dwelling-house, a very good orchard, and a good well near the House, It is well watered and fenced. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to John Stokes, in Willingborough, in the same county, who will inform him of the terms of sale. *

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors of the County of YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour you did me last year, in putting me upon the *Return* for *Sheriff*, claims my most grateful acknowledgments; please to accept of my hearty Thanks for such an Instance of your Favour; and as I intend to stand a *Candidate* for the *Sheriff's Office* the ensuing Election, I request the Continuance of your Votes and Interest. Whether I succeed or not, I shall always acknowledge myself,

Gentlemen,
Your very affectionate Friend,
and humble Servant,

¶ JOSEPH ADLUM.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lewis Evans, late of this city deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective ballances: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in proved, that the same may be discharged by JOHN EVANS, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to come and pay the same: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbetf.

New-Jersey, Gloucester, May 10, 1756.

TO be sold by the subscribers, living in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, the following lots of land, situate at Cherry-garden, on Society-Hill, in the city of Philadelphia, viz. one bank lot, fronting Water-street, thirty feet, and extending back to Front street; and one water lot, fronting the said bank lot on the lower side of Water street, and extending into the river Delaware two hundred and fifty feet. For title, and terms of sale, enquire of SAMUEL HARRISON, *and* JOHN HINCHMAN. *Tbetf.*

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

Trenton, August 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, a house and lot, and wind grist-mill, situate in Penington, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, the lot containing a quarter of an acre, and is about eight miles from Trenton; late the property of Samuel Price; taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Tucker, junior, by BENJAMIN BILES, sheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of sale.

Trenton, August 10, 1756.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, at the Courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, a plantation, situate in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, containing 159 acres, with a good frame dwelling-house, a good barn, and a young bearing orchard, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made. It is about 24 miles from Trenton, and as far from Brunswick, and a very good road to either place; late the property of William Davison junior, and taken in execution at the suit of Paul Richards, by BENJAMIN BILES, Sheriff.

N. B. The conditions may be known at the time of sale.

TO be sold by JAMES PELLER, at his store, on Plumsted's wharff, Choice Jamaica spirit, sugar, melasses, and cotton. ⊕

N. B. Said Peller will sell the Jamaica spirit in five or ten gallon kegs.

Just imported from London, in the Carolina, Capt. Mesnard, and to be sold by

TENCH FRANCIS, and SON,

At their store in Front-street, next door to Mr. William Moore's,

SINGLE alopeens, bed bunts, horsehair and silk and hair coat and breast buttons, silk and hair and superfine scarff twist of all colours, horn-moul'd and wire shirt buttons, white and brown buckrams, bordered bandanoes, steel, brass, white-metal and mourning buckles, brass and stone sleeve buttons, variety of gilt, brass, and white metal coat and breast buttons, blue and drab broad-cloths, superfine scarlet ditto, stay braids, French cord, union ditto, stay strapping, bobbins, striped and plain cotton bindings, broad and narrow worsted quality, white narrow stay ditto, worsted and silk breeches, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, great variety of calicoes, cottons, printed linens and chints, diaper and damask table-cloths, mourning and colour'd crapes, common and superfine boil'd blue and drab colour'd camblets, tammies, China, viz. Cups, saucers, bowls, plates, dishes, &c. wool cards, worsted cord, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and remnants, pieces of cambricks in handkerchiefs, flowered and minionet lawns, in aprons and ruffles, silesia lawns, russia drillings, India demities, napkening and clouting diaper and damask, broad and narrow Russia diaper, blue, green, pink, white and drab colour'd superfine durants, mix'd, blue and superfine lead colour'd duroys, Lubeck duck, 4d and 6d ferrits, white, red, scarlet, striped and embossed flannels, 3 qr. 7 eights and yard-wide garlix, FF gun powder, ditto superfine double strong, broad and narrow silk knee garters, variety of mens and womens colour'd, white and mourning gloves, womens and maids colour'd and white mittens, Scotch, Turkey and scarlet gartering, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, nuns and gulix hollands, striped cotton hollands and linens, colour'd and white bordered linen Scotch handkerchiefs duke pattern ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights China handkerchiefs, hair-bines, Holman's ink-powder, mens, womens and boys white cotton and thread hose, mens cloth colour'd, white and black silk ditto, horse pickers and key swivels, brass and iron harps, buck, split bone, horn and cocoa knives and forks, box and bone hunters, buck, butchers, Barlow cap'd and seal pen-knives, Hool's pistol caps, stag, cuttoe and burnt bone knives, womens, barbers and horse scissars, Holland and German whited long lawns, broad and pistol lawns, 3 qr. 7-eights, and yard wide Irish linens, hempen and flaxen narrow russia, gold and silver lace, &c. lead, best flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, silk, cotton and ferrit laces, variety of muslins, viz. 6 qr. gold and white end cossaes tanjebs, jaconet, mulmuls and superfine namsooke, mohair, mens and womens brass and steel thimbles, India pictures, plain and chained sooseys, superfine hyson and bohea tea, stay tape, colour'd, whited brown and long doz. thread, nuns ditto, tandems, English ticken, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders do. tapsels, striped, black and cloth colour'd persians, ell-wide, striped, black and cloth colour'd china taffaties, sadlers middle and card tacks, white and blue flower'd water'd tabby, white ditto not flowered, broad and narrow superfine French tapes, common holland ditto, nankeens, pins and needles, brown pomerania princes linen, brass fountain pens and ink pots with knives, parchment, common cut and post paper, friz'd and press'd plains, white, black, and blush half yard persian, black paduasoys and gorgoroons, narrow pretties, best Dutch quills, best vermilion wafers, sealing wax, green ratteens, lungee cotton sastracondie, sectersoy and new romals, variety of black and colour'd paduasoy figur'd and sattin ribbons, superfine rattinets, black velvet, spotted and inlaid razors, best baladine 2 and 3 corded sewing silks of all colours, an assortment of sadlery, demity sattins, double, single and quadruple silesias, brown and white russia sheetings, pidgeon, Bristol, drop and swan shot, shaloons, steel, A C. No. 3, red and black serge, sash screws and pins, weeding hoes, &c. &c. &c. Tbetf.

TO be sold by JOHN NAGLEE, of the Northern Liberties, seven lots of land in the said Liberties, two miles and an half from the city of Philadelphia, on the road that leads from Germantown road to Wissahiccon road. Each of the said lots contain above seven acres, and some of them twelve acres, are situated on high ground, well accommodated with wood and meadow land, and a large stream of water runs through the same. For further particulars, enquire of said

JOHN NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1756.

RUN away from his bail, living in New-Castle county, some time this month, one John Ganduett, by trade a ship carpenter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and very much pitted with the small-pox: Had on a dark coloured coat, and a brown wig. Whoever takes up and secures the said Ganduett in any goal of the province of Pennsylvania, or in the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, or Sussex, whereby he may be brought to justice, shall have EIGHT POUNDS reward, paid by

⊕ CORNELIUS CARTY.

RUN away on the 21st day of August inst. from the subscriber, living in Birmingham township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named Archibald Alexander, about 22 years of age, five feet nine inches high, has strait sandy hair, and a long face: Had on when he went away, a check shirt, brown cloth jacket, half worn fustian breeches, with metal buttons, two pair of tow trowsers, white thread stockings, pumps, with metal buckles, and a new felt hat; he is a weaver by trade, but can turn his hand to almost every trade, and is a good scholar. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SEAL.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

To be sold by

THOMAS ELLIS,

Glazier, in Front-street, opposite Black-horse-alley,

SHeet lead, mill'd or cast bar ditto, Bristol glass, of sundry sizes, by the box or retail, London crown ditto, of any size, fit for clocks, samplars, pictures, white lead, red ditto, vermilion, Persian blues of sundry sorts, leaf gold, looking glasses, linseed oil, street lamps, &c. Tbetf.

Philadelphia, August 26 1756.

WHereas Hannah, the wife of Thomas Walker, of West-Bradford, Chester county, hath eloped from her said husband, and run him considerably in debt; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her upon his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† THOMAS WALKER.

RUN away, about the middle of July last, from the subscriber, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant woman, named Elizabeth Sampford or Dunbar; she is a lusty well set woman, slow of speech, about 34 years of age, and has black hair: Had on when she went away, a striped linsey petticoat, a bed gown, and an old red quilted petticoat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have a Pistole reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JEREMIAH JOB. ⊖

To be Lett or sold by the Subscriber,

A LOT of ground, situated in Cedar-street, formerly called South-street, containing 100 feet in front, and in depth 360 feet, subject to a greundrent of Five Pounds Sterling per annum. There are on said lot two brick houses, two stories high, with kitchens back of them; also a well, and slaughter house, very commodious for a butcher or carter. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase money, may, on giving security, have time for the remainder. CORNELIA BRIDGES. ⊙

The following is an account of the goods stopped by John Beiser, then in the custody of Henry Rebenclau, on the 16th day of March, 1756, on suspicion of being stolen, viz.

FOUR fine shirts, one fine shift, five fine womens caps, three mens ditto, two childrens shifts, two childrens aprons, two pillow cases, two tablecloths, three towels, three womens aprons, and one sheet. Whoever claims any of said Goods, may apply to Christian Sneider, Constable of Mulberry Ward, living in Race-street. ⊕

To be SOLD cheap,

A LIKELY Negroe woman, about 34 years of age, can do houshold work, and brought up in this province, sold for no fault, but for want of employment. Likewise a young Negroe woman, about 23 years of age, this country born, can do all kinds of houshold work, and has a young child, about six months old. Enquire of William Wood Tallow-chandler, in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia. ⊕

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Castle, and purchasing some GUNS for the same.

THE defenceless state of the town of New-Castle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France seems almost inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewness of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by subscription, that may be of service in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine assistance, not only be the preservation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great measure, of the last importance even to Philadelphia itself, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	-	-	25
1	Last drawn,	-	-	25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So soon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the possessors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deducted, and the 664 small prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

The persons following are appointed managers of this lottery, viz. Benjamin Chew, John Ross, William Patterson, David Witherspoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Bush, Esquires; and William Armstrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monroe, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their trust.

Tickets are to be sold by the said managers, at their respective dwellings.

To be SOLD by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his store in Front-street, near Walnut-street corner,

A LARGE assortment of English and other silks, viz. white, cloth and coloured damasks; half yard, and half ell brocades; half ell and 3 qr. lutestrings; raven and cloth coloured, green, pink, and white paduasoys; silk caps, and a variety of silk handkerchiefs; broadcloths in pieces or patterns; kerseys, halfbicks, striped flannels, anvils, anchors, pig lead, Bristol glass, pipes, writing paper, rum, sugar, coffee, and a variety of other goods.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estates of Charles Willing and Thomas Lloyd, or to the partnership of Charles Willing and Son, either by bond, or otherwise, are once more requested to discharge the same to Thomas Willing, executor to said estates, and surviving partner; otherwise they will be put to the trouble and expence which the law will occasion. Tbc 3 M.

To be Sold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their store, on Bickley's wharff,

BARR and pig-iron, West-India and New-England rum, melasses, sugar, and an assortment of European goods, imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, suitable for the season, amongst which are silver watches, lead, and shot.

CHOICE Pickling VINEGAR to be sold by JOSEPH TEMPLER, at the New Boar's Head, in Kay's-alley, between Race and Vine-streets. Also a parcel of cyder barrels to sell. ⊙

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

September 16, 1756.

NUMB. 1447.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *Auguſt* 20.

The VIRGINIA CENTINEL, No. IX.

——————Bella, horrida bella,
Et Tybrim multo ſpumantem ſanguine cerno. VIRG.

COUNTRYMEN and Fellow-Subjects! At length Matters are come to a Criſis. The Controverſy that was long in Suſpence, has iſſued in a Declaration of War. And what elſe could be the Conſequence, when *France* was perpetually making Encroachments, in the moſt profound Peace; when ſhe rejected the moſt reaſonable Terms of Accommodation; or uſed every Artifice to draw us into tedious litigious Negociations, till ſhe ſhould have Time enough to ſecure the Point in Diſpute?

The Commencement of a War between two ſuch powerful Nations, ſo thoroughly exaſperated, is a very ſolemn Period, big with important Events, dreadfully uncertain. The Courage of *Britons*, and the preſent favourable Poſture of Affairs, forbid us to deſpond, and indulge unmanly Fears of Futurity. But, whoever knows the fluctuating State of Kingdoms, and how ſeldom the Iſſue correſponds to human Expectations, and the firſt Situation of Things*, and is ſenſible what important Intereſts lie at Stake, cannot but be tenderly ſolicitous about the Event of this grand Conflict; and feel the Paſſion of Hope and Fear ſtruggling in his Breaſt.

Self-Confidence, and a preſumptuous Aſſurance of Victory, is not a *Creature-like* Diſpoſition: It does not become dependent Mortals, whoſe Affairs are entirely under the Management of the ſupreme Ruler of the Univerſe. It is often the Source of that Security and Inaction, which brings on its own Mortification. And, in the preſent Caſe, the formidable Power of *France*, with whom we engage, leaves us no plauſible Umbrage for it.

Under *Lewis* XIV. *France*, with but few and weak Allies, made a Stand againſt the principal Powers of *Europe*, tho' headed by a *Marlborough* and an *Eugene*. After loſing 20 or 30,000 Men in one Battle, ſhe ſoon took the Field with a more numerous Army. And at one Time ſhe had no leſs than 400,000 Men in Pay. I know not that ſhe has ſince declined in Riches, in the Number of her Inhabitants, or in her Alliances. We know ſhe now has in Fact a very numerous Land-Army. Her Fleet is very conſiderable, and daily increaſing. *French* Policy, we alſo know, has been no unſucceſsful Negociator in the Courts of *Europe*; and it may draw ſundry of them, particularly thoſe connected with her by Blood or Intereſt †, to be active for her.

We are alſo a guilty obnoxious People. And if, as every good Man believes and wiſhes, "there be a God that judgeth in the Earth;" if civil Societies are puniſhed in this Life, becauſe it is only in this Life they ſubſiſt in that Capacity; and if a general Corruption of Manners, arrived to a dreadful Maturity, forebodes the near Approach of that fatal Period; certainly *Britain* and its Territories have Reaſon to fear. But more of this in ſome future Paper. This general Corruption of Manners bears a threatening Aſpect upon us, not only as it may incur the Judgments of Heaven, but as it has a *natural* Tendency, according to the Courſe of Things, to ruin a People. It is the Diſeaſe of a Body politic; and renders its Efforts for its own Defence weak and ineffectual. Luxury, Senſuality, mutual Diffidence, Animoſities, divided Intereſts, and ſelfiſh Purſuits, which are inſeparable Attendants, or conſtant Ingredients of ſuch epidemical Corruption, as naturally and neceſſarily tend to ruin a State, as a Fever or a Conſumption, to enfeeble and deſtroy the human Body. Where theſe are, "there is Confuſion and every evil Work:" Nothing is projected with Judgment and Unanimity, or executed with Courage and Expedition. The Ruins of *Babylon*, *Jeruſalem*, *Perſia*, *Greece* and *Rome*, and many other flouriſhing Empires and Kingdoms, are tragical Monuments of this. And whether the happy Territories of the *Britiſh* Dominions, and *Virginia* in particular, be not in Danger, from this Quarter, notwithſtanding all their Advantages, is, alas! too evident to need an expreſs Determination. And from the whole, it is evident, that the Event of the preſent War lies in a dread Suſpenſe; and muſt fill every thoughtful Mind with Anxiety. What a Year, or even a Day, may bring forth, we know not. But it is very unlikely, that both Nations will ſettle in the ſame State, when this Ferment is ſubſided, as when it began to ſwell.

But, my Countrymen! tho' this View of the Caſe ſhould make you modeſt and humble; I muſt congratulate you upon the happy Situation of our Affairs at preſent, which gives us no ſmall Encouragement to hope, that the Reſult will be in our Favour. View the Situation of *Great-Britain* and its Colonies, in Contraſt with that of *France*; and the Compariſon will turn out according to your Wiſh. *Here*, the national Credit is eſtabliſhed, the Funds upon a good Footing, Trade flouriſhing. *There*, the publick Credit is low and precarious; Government Securities more ſuſpicious than private; the beſt Funds mortgaged already to the Year 1758; her Trade injured; and many of her Merchants ruined, by the Loſs of 4 or 500 Veſſels, now in our Ports. *Here* a GEORGE on the Throne, a GRANVILLE in the Council; a LITTLETON in the Treaſury; a CUMBERLAND at the Head of our Army; a HAWKE and an ANSON conducting our Fleet. If theſe Places were all elective, could a better Choice be made or wiſhed for? *There*, a weak King; wicked Miniſters; unexperienced Military Officers; no *Conti's*, *Turenes* or *Saxes*, to command her Forces by Sea or Land. *Here*, Harmony, mutual Confidence, Unanimity, Vigor and Reſolution, in a Degree hardly ever known before. *There*, King, Parliament and Clergy weakened by inteſtine Diviſions, and not far from a civil War among themſelves: Schemes projected in Hurry and Conſternation; and therefore not executed‡. Nine or ten of the French Men of War already taken or deſtroyed by ours; and the reſt left to the Mercy of a Fleet almoſt thrice ſuperior in Strength and Number. The Land Army of *France*, her principal Force, rendered almoſt uſeleſs, or an Incumbrance, by an unexpected Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia*, who has aſſumed the Guardianſhip of the *German* Dominions of our good King; and the War chiefly confined to the Sea, the proper Element of our Mother Country; or to the Continent of *America*, where the *Britiſh* Colonies are at leaſt ten Times ſuperior in Number, and enjoy all the Advantages of Situation. Nor ought it to be forgotten, in this Compariſon, that our Cauſe is righteous; the Cauſe of Juſtice, Liberty and Religion: Whereas, on the Side of *France*, it is demonſtrably a Scene of Perfidy, Treachery and lawleſs Violence. And why may we not preſume that her preſent Diſadvantages for War, are Puniſhments inflicted upon her, on this Account, by a righteous Providence? Why may we not hope, that Providence has already declared in our Favour, and eſpouſed our Cauſe, by placing us ſo ſoon in ſo advantageous a Situation?

Therefore COURAGE! My Countrymen COURAGE! Our Affairs are in a promiſing Poſture; and we live under the Adminiſtration of a juſt Almighty Ruler; who is not wont to abandon the Cauſe of Truth and Righteouſneſs; and commence the Patron of perfidious Nations. And this may encourage us to hope, that theſe Commotions may terminate in our Favour.

Let us, however, every Man in his Station, do all in our Power for this End. There is not, perhaps, one Man amongſt us, ſo inſignificant, but he may contribute ſomething towards the Safety of his Country, at ſuch a Time. Let Sagacity, Unanimity, Diſpatch and Reſolution, plan Schemes of Action, regulate and invigorate our Councils. Let Courage, Conduct and Perſeverance, carry them into Execution, in the Field. Let little Punctilios of Honor or private Intereſt, no more divide and weaken us. Let Luxury and Idleneſs no longer unman our Troops; and henceforth let them glory in nobler Exploits than thoſe of Debauchery and Vice. Let every Man breathe an heroick Spirit, to diffuſe it around him. Let the Clergy eſpecially, ſhock their Hearers with the Horrors of Popery; animate them with a publick Spirit, and the ardent Love of Liberty; and rouſe them from their Lethargy with juſt Repreſentations of their Danger. Let theſe be the Subjects of Converſation; theſe the Objects of univerſal Attention. Let Example, Inſtruction, Perſuaſion, Authority, and every Thing that can move the Minds of Men, *Britons* or Proteſtants, be now tried. Let the Love of our Country be incorporated with our Religion; be cultivated as an important Duty towards God and Man; and become the univerſal ruling Paſſion. This is the Way to obtain a ſpeedy and well-eſtabliſhed Peace, the moſt deſirable Bleſſing of human Life; and then we may repoſe in her downy Lap.

"In Peace, there's nothing ſo becomes a Man
As modeſt Stillneſs and Humility:
But when the Blaſt of War blows in our Ears,
Then imitate the Action of the Tyger;
Stiffen the Sinews, ſummon up the Blood,
Diſguiſe fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage;
Now lend the Eye a terrible Aſpect.—
Now ſet the Teeth, and ſtretch the Noſtrils wide;
Hold hard the Breath, and bend up every Spirit
To his full Height. Now on, you nobleſt *Engliſh*," &c.
SHAKESPEAR. L.

* *Non eodem curſu reſpondent ultima primis.*
† *Spain, Naples, &c.*

‡ *Of this Kind I hope I may pronounce the Deſign of invading* England.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, dated Auguſt 17, 1756.

"On Sunday Colonel Waſhington having received his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King, with the Governor's Command to proclaim it in the moſt ſolemn Manner, he ordered the three Companies of the Virginia Regiment at this Place, to appear under Arms on the grand Parade at three o'clock, on the Evening of the next Day; when attended by the principal Gentlemen of this Town, they marched in regular Order to Fort Loudon, where the Soldiery being properly drawn up, the Declaration was read aloud; His Majeſty's, and many other loyal Healths were drank, Succeſs to his Majeſty's Arms, and a total Extirpation of the French out of America, under a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, and three Rounds of Muſquetry, with loud Acclamations of the People. After this they marched in regular Order round the Town, proclaimed it at the Croſs Streets, and being returned to the grand Parade, it was again read, and the Men diſmiſſed by Colonel Waſhington with the following Exhortation.

"You ſee, Gentlemen Soldiers, that it hath pleaſed our moſt gracious Sovereign to declare War in Form againſt the French King, and (for divers good Cauſes, but more particularly for their ambitious Uſurpations and Encroachments on his American Dominions) to pronounce all the ſaid French King's Subjects and Vaſſals, to be Enemies to his Crown and Dignity, and hath willed and required all his Subjects and People, and in a more eſpecial Manner commanded his Captain General of his Forces, his Governors, and all other his Commanders and Officers, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility in the Proſecution of this juſt and honorable War; and though our utmoſt Endeavours can contribute but little to the Advancement of his Majeſty's Honor, and the Intereſt of his Governments, yet, let us ſhew our willing Obedience to the beſt of Kings, and by a ſtrict Attachment to his royal Commands, demonſtrate the Love and Loyalty we bear to his ſacred Perſon; let us by Rules of unerring Bravery ſtrive to merit his royal Favor, and a better Eſtabliſhment, as a Reward for our Services."

Expreſſes were immediately diſpatched by the Colonel to Fort Cumberland, and all our other Garriſons, with Orders to proclaim it there at the Head of the Troops.

On the 11th Inſtant, as two Men were going up to their Farms on Cacapehon, they were fired upon about Sunſet by an Indian lying in Ambuſh, and the foremoſt of them ſhot through the Thigh, but they happily eſcaped, and about eight o'Clock next Day brought an Account of it to Wincheſter, upon which Colonel Waſhington immediately ordered out a Party of briſk active Men under Captain Lieutenant M'Neil, to the Roads contiguous to that Place, with Orders to divide his Party, and to lie in Secret upon the moſt ſuſpected Paths for three or four Days, which he accordingly did, but returned without making any further Diſcovery than two Hogs being ſhot and ripped open, but otherwiſe untouched, ſuppoſed to be done about two Days before he got there, and by ſome other trifling Circumſtances, he imagined the Party had made towards the Alleganies: No Miſchief has been done ſince.

ANNAPOLIS, September 2.

By Letters lately received from the Frontiers, we learn, That on the 24th of Auguſt, Col. Creſap, Capt. Laſhmuit, with a Party of Militia, and an Officer, with a Detachment from Fort-Frederick, in all about ſixty, marched thence in Purſuit of the Indians, who lately made an Incurſion into Pennſylvania, and this Province, and who have almoſt entirely broke up the Settlement of Conecocheague: The Party is returned without having ſeen an Enemy, but the following is an Extract from their Journal: "The firſt Night we lay near Tonallo-
" way, where Stoddert's Fort was, and the next Morning
" went to Combs's Plantation, and thence through ſeveral de-
" ſerted Plantations, to a Place where one Ryley had a Fort;
" here we diſcovered the Tracks of ſeveral Indians who had
" gone down Great-Tonalloways ſince the Rain fell on Sunday
" Night; theſe Tracks we followed about a Mile to a Place
" of one Elias Stillwell, where we found a very large Indian
" Camp, which ſeemed to have been a Place of general Ren-
" dezvous for a conſiderable Time paſt, for there had been ſix
" Fires, the Rails that incloſed the Plantation were all burnt,
" and a Row of Beds, near 30 Yards in Length, had been
" made with Flax on each Side of the Fires; the Place was
" commodiouſly ſituated near a Spring, and the Bones, Skins,
" &c. lying about, ſhewed that ſeveral Beeves and Hogs had
" been killed there: We found here a large Scalping-Knife, an
" Iron Ram-Rod, a ſmall Bag of Powder, ſome Bullets, and
" ſome Thongs or Ropes that had been juſt cut out of a Horſe's
" Hide; we ſaw Tracks leading in and out of this Plantation,
" but as the freſheſt ſeemed to lead towards Ray's-Town, we
" purſued them ſeveral Miles through the Woods, but without
" Succeſs: We apprehend that that Party is gone quite off, as
" we diſcovered the Tracks of ſeven or eight Horſes among the
" Tracks of the Indians, and all tending Weſtward: While we
" were in Purſuit of the Indians, we found a Dutch Woman's
" blue Apron, and ſuppoſe the Owner of it is carried away
" Priſoner. In the Evening we came round to one Hicks's and
" remained there all Night: On the 26th we left Hicks's, croſ-
" ſed a Branch of Big-Tonalloway, and came down the Ridge,
" between that and Licking-Creek. On the Ridge we fell in
" with a Track of Indians, which was much larger and more
" beaten than that we made, it ſeemed to come from the Big-
" Cove or Sugar-Cabins, and to go towards the Rendezvous
" at Stillwell's, above mentioned; as this Track ſeemed to have
" been made before the Rain, we proceeded down Licking-
" Creek to Mills's, and thence returned the ſame Night to Fort-
" Frederick."

Among the Liſt of Books, with Remarks, in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1756, there are the following Directions for ſhooting flying, taken from a Poem called the Compleat Markſman, by the Honourable ROBERT COOT, *Eſq; which we have thought proper to publiſh, as they may be of Uſe to ſome of our Readers.*

GO early into the Field, take with you ſome Rum in a Wicker Bottle that will hold about a Gill; this will keep out or expel Wind, cure the Gripes, and give Spirits when fatigued; but do not take too much, for too much will make your Sight unſteady, and *blunt your Eyes*. When you have got your Gun, a Turn-ſcrew, Worm, and Flints ready, call your Pointers, and take with you a Partridge-wing; with this carefully clean the Touch-hole, then charge and prime, but prime not too full, becauſe the lingring Fire will diſappoint your Aim. Charge in the Field, and not the Night before; ram the Powder well, but the Shot lightly; let one Third of the Charge be Powder, and two Thirds Shot, ſecuring the Charge with Tow. When you are about to fire, take Time, and keep your Temper quiet and unruffled as a Stoic. When you have fired, charge again immediately before the Air gets into the Piece, and do not loſe Time in charging it, for if it cools it will be covered with a clammy Sweat that will render the Effect of the Charge uncertain. Beſides, you

you ſhould be ready to ſecure your Game, for a wounded Pheaſant will often riſe when you go to take her, and if you are not ready to bring her down again, may totally eſcape; this, however, rarely happens to Woodcocks or Snipes. Permit your Mark to be diſtant at leaſt forty Yards before you fire; for if the Diſtance be leſs, you will either miſs, the Shot not having had Time to ſpread, or you will tear it to Pieces, but do not let it be much farther, leſt you wound too ſlightly to bring the Bird down. The flying Marks, with Reſpect to their Motion and Poſition are five; 1ſt, moving towards you in a direct Line; 2dly, from you in a direct Line; 3dly, croſs you; 4thly, circularly; 5thly, obliquely. Let the firſt Mark paſs, then take Aim by advancing the Mouth of the Piece above her Head. Aim at the ſecond by raiſing your Piece till there is no Space between the Object and the Sight. When you have a traverſe or croſs Mark, wait till it comes in ſome Degree linear, by getting forty Yards to the Right or Left, for this Poſition will better allow eight Feet in the Aim, than the other will two Inches. When the Mark is circular, watch the Courſe, moving round with your Gun till you gain the furtheſt lineal Point, and then fire. Of the Oblique he ſays nothing. In firing at a Covey always confine your Aim to one. After the Harveſt, when the Birds are become ſhy, watch their Flight ſoon after Sun-ſet, you will be directed by their Call, and the next Morning you will know where to find them. When a Quail riſes, do not be in too much Haſte to fire during her firſt Flight; her Flight is always ſhort, and you may be ſure to ſpring her a ſecond Time, when you are aware of her, and better prepared. To ſhoot Larks in froſty Weather, load with as much Powder as Shot, and fire among them as they riſe, for their Wings being then expanded, you will kill many more than if you fire at them on the Ground. Never fire at a Mallard till you can get behind him, for no Shot can enter his Breaſt. Do not fire full againſt the Wind when it blows hard, for it will then drive the Powder into your Face; and if it rains immediately give over your Sport. Never blow at the Mouth of your Piece after it has miſſed Fire, leſt ſome latent Spark diſcharge it through your Head. Keep your Gun always directed from you, and your Thumb on the Flint, which you ſhould never hammer, becauſe the Sparks may fall into the Pan, and kill a Bye-ſtander.

By Captain Scott, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, June 19.

LAST Wedneſday was publiſhed, with the uſual Formalities, the following Declaration of War againſt the King of England.

BY THE KING.

"It is notorious to all Europe, that the King of England made an Attack in 1754, on the King's Poſſeſſions in North-America, and that in the Month of June laſt, the Engliſh Navy, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, began to commit the moſt violent Hoſtilities on his Majeſty's Ships, and the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects.

The King, tho' juſtly incenſed at this Breach of Faith, and the Inſult offered to his Flag, ſuſpended for eight Months, the Effects of his Reſentment, and the Diſcharge of what he owed to the Dignity of his Crown, for fear of expoſing Europe to the Calamities of a new War.

With this ſalutary View, France at firſt only oppoſed to the unwarrantable Proceedings of England, a Conduct full of Moderation.

Whilſt the Engliſh Navy, by the moſt odious Violences, and ſometimes by the vileſt Artifices, made Captures of French Veſſels, navigating in full Security under the Safeguard of the publick Faith; his Majeſty ſent back to England a Frigate taken by the French Navy, and Engliſh Veſſels traded without Moleſtation to the Ports of France.

Whilſt the French Soldiers and Sailors were receiving the hardeſt Treatment in the Britiſh Iſles, and thoſe Bounds, which the Law of Nature and common Humanity have preſcribed to the moſt rigorous Rights of War, were tranſgreſſed with Reſpect to them, the Engliſh travelled and reſided at full Liberty in France, under the Protection of that Regard which civilized Nations reciprocally owe to one another.

Whilſt the Engliſh Miniſtry were under an Appearance of Sincerity impoſing upon the King's Ambaſſador by falſe Proteſtations, Orders, directly contrary to the deceitful Aſſurances given of a ſpeedy Accommodation, were carrying into Execution in North-America.

Whilſt the Court of London were employing every caballing Art, and the Subſidies of England, to inſtigate other Powers againſt the Court of France, the King did not even aſk of theſe the Succours which Guaranties or defenſive Treaties authorized him to demand, and recommended to them ſuch Meaſures only as tended to their own Peace and Security.

Such hath been the Conduct of the two Nations. The ſtriking Contraſt of their Proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by Motives of Jealouſy, Ambition, and Covetouſneſs; and that the Conduct of the other is founded on Principles of Honour, Juſtice and Moderation.

The King hoped that the King of England, conſulting in the End only the Laws of Equity, and the Intereſt of his own Glory, would diſavow the ſcandalous Exceſſes which his naval Officers were continually committing.

His Majeſty had even furniſhed him with a juſt and decent Method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full Reſtitution of the French Veſſels taken by the Engliſh Navy; and had offered on this preliminary Condition to enter into a Negotiation for that further Satiſaction which he had a Right to expect, and to agree to an amicable Accommodation of the Differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this Propoſal, the King ſaw in his Refuſal an authentick Declaration of War, as his Majeſty had intimated in his Requiſition.

The Britiſh Court might therefore have diſpenſed with obſerving a Formality that was become uſeleſs: A more eſſential Motive ought to have hindered them from ſubmitting to the Judgment of Europe the pretended Injuries alledged by the King of England in the Declaration of War he hath publiſhed at London.

The vague Imputations contained in that Piece, have indeed no Reality at Bottom; and the very Manner in which they are ſet forth, would prove their Futility, even if their Falſhood had not already been clearly demonſtrated in the Memorial which the King hath cauſed to be delivered to the ſeveral Courts, containing a Summary of thoſe Facts, with their Proofs, that relate to the preſent War, and the Negotiations which have preceded it.

There is, however, one important Fact, which was not mentioned in that Memorial, becauſe it was impoſſible to foreſee that England would attempt to deceive in ſuch a a groſs Manner.

This regards the Works raiſed at Dunkirk, and the Troops which the King hath cauſed to be aſſembled on the Coaſts of the Ocean.

To hear the King of England in his Declaration of War, who would not think he was determined by theſe two Objects to give Orders for ſeizing at Sea the King's Ships, and thoſe of his Subjects?

Nevertheleſs, it is univerſally known, that the Works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the Attack and Capture of two of his Majeſty's Ships, in Time of profound Peace, by a Squadron of thirteen Engliſh Ships. It is equally notorious, that the Engliſh Navy had made Captures of French Veſſels ſix Months before the firſt Battalions, ordered by the King to repair to the maritime Coaſts, began their March in February laſt.

Should the King of England ever reflect on the Falſhood of the Reports that have been made to him, with regard to theſe two Points, will he forgive thoſe who induced him to advance Facts, the Suppoſition whereof cannot be varniſhed with even the leaſt plauſible Appearances?

What the King owes to himſelf, and what he owes to his Subjects, have at laſt obliged him to repel Force by Force; but invariably adhering to his natural Sentiments of Juſtice and Moderation, his Majeſty hath directed his Military Operations only againſt the King of England, his Aggreſſor; and it has been the ſole Object of all his political Negotiations to juſtify that Confidence which the other Nations of Europe place in his Friendſhip, and the Uprightneſs of his Intentions.

It would be uſeleſs to enter into a Detail of the Motives that have forced the King to ſend a Body of his Forces into the Iſland of Minorca, and which this Day oblige his Majeſty to declare War againſt the King of England, as he hereby doth declare War againſt him both by Land and Sea.

By acting on Principles that ſo deſervedly determine his Reſolution, he is ſure of finding in the Juſtice of his Cauſe, the Valour of his Troops, and the Love of his Subjects, thoſe Reſources which he hath always experienced on their Part; and above all he counts upon the Protection of the God of Armies.

His Majeſty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vaſſals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England; forbids them in the moſt expreſs Manner from hereafter having any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death; and his Majeſty hath in Conſequence from henceforward, revoked and does revoke, all Permiſſions, Paſſports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, which may have been given by himſelf, or his Lieutenant Generals, and other his Officers, and hath declared them, and doth declare them null, void, and of no Effect; forbidding all Perſons to have any Regard thereto.

His Majeſty orders and commands the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Marſhals of France, his Majeſty's Governors and Lieutenant-Generals in his Provinces and Armies, Major-Generals, Colonels, Captains, Heads and Conductors of his military People, as well Horſe as Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cauſe the Purport of theſe Preſents to be executed in the Extent of their Powers and Juriſdictions, for ſuch is his Majeſty's Pleaſure. He wills and intends that theſe Preſents ſhall be publiſhed and fixed up in all his Cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the Ports, Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom, and Territories under his Obedience, where it ſhall be needful, that none may pretend Ignorance thereof. Given at Verſailles, June 9, 1756.

LOUIS.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.

LONDON, June 26.

The Dover, Robinſon, from Smyrna for London, and a Ship with Logwood, Name unknown, are taken by Galiſſoniere's Squadron, and carried into Toulon.

On Thurſday the Maryland arm'd Ship brought into the Downs two more Dutch Hoys, with Stores for France.

We learn from Guernſey, that the Inhabitants of that Iſland are taking proper Meaſures to defend themſelves againſt an Invaſion by the French. They have 3000 Men capable of uſing Fire-Arms, and well diſciplined; and are provided with every Thing neceſſary for their Defence. Lads of 14 and 15 are learning the Uſe of the Firelock.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, June 25.

"Yeſterday in the Afternoon arrived Rear Admiral Holbourne, in the Terrible, from Admiral Boſcawen.

"At the ſame Time four Dutch Veſſels, bound to the Ports of France, were brought in."

The Savage Sloop arrived Yeſterday in the Downs from a Cruize, and brought in a Dutch Ship.

BOSTON, September 6.

Notwithſtanding the repeated Accounts we have of late had, by Letters from ſeveral Places, that there had been two Engagements in the Mediterranean, between the Engliſh and French Fleets in the Month of May laſt, it is now very certain that there has been but one, which was on the 20th; an Account of which we have in a Letter that came in a Veſſel that arrived laſt Saturday at Marblehead from Cadiz, wrote by the Maſter of a Veſſel who was at Gibraltar when Part of the Engliſh Fleet arrived there, an Extract of which is as follows, viz.

From on board the Schooner Swallow, at the Lazarette, about eight Miles from Cadiz, June 29, 1756.

GIVE me Leave to continue what Advices I have gained concerning our Fleet, and Proceedings in the Mediterranean, which I had from good Hands, while at Gibraltar.----On our Arrival at Gibraltar, was acquainted that there had been an Engagement between our Fleet and the French, in which the French had gained the Day; to which few gave any Credit, as it was French Advice: A few Days after, on the 15th, arrived Commodore Broderick, with five Sail of the Line, as a Reinforcement to Admiral Byng, and ten Ships with Ordnance Stores, &c. for the Garriſon of Gibraltar, on board of which was Col. John Campbell's Regiment of Foot; a Detachment of 380 Marines, for Admiral Byng's Squadron; and 210 Bombardiers for Port-Mahon; Ships under Broderick are as follow, viz. Prince George, of 90 Guns, Commodore; Naſſau 74, Iſis 64, Ipſwich 64, and Hampton-Court, of 64 Guns.

"On the 16th Inſtant we were aſſured of our Fleet's being off Malaga, coming down (ſome Ships much ſhattered) by the Arrival of His Majeſty's Ship Defiance, who left the Fleet a few Days before; the Captain of which was killed in the Engagement, and had 45 Men killed and wounded; but the Particulars of the Engagement were ſtill concealed till the Fleet arrived, which was on the 19th Inſtant June, when Admiral Byng, in the Ramillies, with the blue Flag at the Maintopmaſt Head, and Admiral Weſt, in the Buckingham, with a red Flag at the Mizentopmaſt Head, with eight Sail more of the Line, anchored in Gibraltar; among which was the Intrepid, Capt. Young, very much damaged in her Maſts and Yards, and in the Engagement had killed and wounded about 33. The Princeſs Louiſa is alſo ſomething damaged, having fought very reſolutely; the Captain of which Ship died of his Wounds, and the 20th Inſtant was decently interred at Gibraltar, with all the Honours due to ſo brave a Commander: This Ship had alſo killed and wounded about 36. No other Ships were any Way damaged of the whole Fleet. The Portland loſt about 8 killed, and as many wounded.---The Particulars I received from Officers and Seamen of ſaid Ships, and at different Times; but were ſtill kept in Doubt concerning the Particulars of the Engagement as every Officer is extreme cautious of relating the ſame.---The Fact is, but ſix of our Ships engaged, and but nine fired of the whole Fleet, during the whole Engagement: Our Officers, our Seamen, our Soldiers all agree, that Admiral Weſt fought like a Lion, and deſerves a Ship of Gold; and what is very remarkable in Favour of Admiral Weſt, tho' warmly attacked by three French Ships at once, one of them the French Admiral, he loſt but one Man, and but one wounded; and forced the French Admiral out of the Line: But before I relate the Account of the Battle I received from a Gentleman on board the Fleet, confirmed by ſeveral Officers, who were on board in the Engagement, it is neceſſary that you ſhould be acquainted with the Number of Ships in each Squadron, which you will ſee by the following Liſt, which I have an Account of from good Hands, viz.

Engliſh Fleet. Ramillies, Admiral Byng, of 90 Guns; Kingſton, Piercy, 60; Culloden, Ward, 74; Buckingham, Admiral Weſt, 68; Lancaſter, Commodore Edgcumbe, 66; Captain, Catford, 70; Defiance, Andrews [*killed*] 64; Trident, Durell, 60; Revenge, Campbell, 60; Princeſs Louiſa, Noall [*died of his Wounds*] 60; Intrepid, Young, 60; Deptford, Amhurſt, 50; and the Portland, Beard, of 50 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Cheſterfield, Ward, of 40 Guns; Phœnix, Hervey, 20; Experiment, Gillcreaſe, 20; and the Dolphin, Scroop, of 20 Guns.

French Fleet. The Fury, of 80 Guns; Crown 74, Terrible 74, Ball 74, Warrior 74, Lion 74, Cunning 70, Orpheus 64, Peaſant 64, Wild 64, and the Appertona, of 64 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Frigates, viz. The Junia, of 44 Guns, Roſa 46, Beauty 36, Tophima 30, and the Nymph, of 26 Guns.

This is the exact Liſt of Ships of both Sides, as good Equality as Man could wiſh for, nay if agreed on, they could not be nearer match'd, allowing there was no Lookers-on. The Account I received of the Action, from the Beginning to the End, was from an Officer on board the Fleet, and was as follows.

"On the 19th of May we arrived off the Iſland of Minorca, and preſented our Fleet to the Caſtle of St. Philip. Our Appearance off Mahon gave the General, and all in the Caſtle, ſuch high Spirits, that they play'd on the French in a moſt furious Manner, heaving 3 Bombs, and firing 3 Cannon, to 2 of the French. We ſaw the Attacks of the French and Caſtle very plain, which ſeemed to make a glorious Reſiſtance. Towards Evening a Signal was made to man and arm the Barges, in order to land the Forces; but as ſoon revoked on account of the Signal from our headmoſt Ships, of the French Fleet appearing in Sight, under our Lee, to the Southward of us. At this time we took a French Tartan, going off to reinforce the French Fleet, and had juſt time enough to ſcuttle and ſink her, after taking 100 Priſoners out, was obliged, by Signal from the Admiral, to give Chace, all in the Line of Battle; but Night coming on we loſt Sight of them, and that Evening tacked. At Daylight we ſaw them again, being at Windward of them, and between them and the Iſland; and at 2 in the Afternoon, on the 20th of May, bore down, and forming perhaps as fine a Line as ever was ſeen; every Ship being to Windward of the French Fleet, Admiral Byng hove the Signal for a cloſe Engagement. Accordingly the Defiance, and Admiral Weſt's Squadron, engaged very warmly, he beating the French Admiral, and four of his Ships, fairly out of the Line, obliging them to bear before the Wind. During the Engagement, which was warm two Hours and a Half, Admiral Byng's Squadron lay by to Windward; and had it not been for the Courage, Reſolution and Conduct of our brave Commanders who engaged, their Ships muſt have ſunk, or fallen into the Enemy's Hands. Upon the whole all agreed, that had Admiral Byng and his Ships engaged, we muſt have taken the whole Fleet. In the Evening both Fleets parted. Next Morning we ſaw them again, and the following Evening. When the Engagement began, we were about 8 Leagues off of the Iſland, in Sight of the ſame, but never ſaw it afterwards, but made the beſt of our Way to Gibraltar. The Damage he ſays each Ship ſuſtained agrees with the former Part of my Letter. Three Days after the Engagement, Admiral Byng diſpatched his firſt Lieutenant in a Schooner Packet to Barcelona, and from thence by Land to London, with the Particulars of the Action, but in ſo ſecret a Manner, that it was not known by any Captain of the Fleet till ſhe was departed. You will be in ſome Meaſure informed how our Affairs are here by theſe Accounts; I wiſh we may have better Succeſs in America. I left Admiral Byng in Gibraltar with 16 Sail of the Line on the 21ſt Inſtant, and a 40 Gun Ship anchored as I came out; the remaining 5 Ships of Admiral Byng's Fleet are at Tetuan and Malaga, 3 for Proviſions, and 2 for Wine, and were hourly looked for. Admiral Byng gave Orders for every Ship to be ready to ſail the 27th Inſtant, intending again for Mahon, and Soldiers at Gibraltar were embarking on board his Fleet for that Purpoſe."

By Capt. Orne, who arrived at Salem laſt Monday Morning in 55 Days from Cadiz, we have Advice, that Admirals Byng and Weſt remained at Gibraltar, until Admirals Hawke and Saunders took the Command of the Fleet, who ſailed from thence about the 2d of July, to ſave Fort St. Philip, if it was not too late: That the new Governor, (Tyrawley) was at Gibraltar: That the Spaniards had ſent, or were about to ſend, 60 large Braſs Cannon to Old Gibraltar, and were muſtering a Number of Regiments to

ſend

ſend to ſome uncertain Place. Some ſay, if St. Philip's is taken, the French and Spaniards deſign for Gibraltar. Several of Byng's Men got to Cadiz, and gave the foregoing Advice, and alſo that the French Fleet lay off the Harbour, near St. Philip's, when they laſt ſaw them. The laſt Advice Capt. Orne brings from Mahon, is of the 12th of June. The Governor of Gibraltar ſent a Sloop of War, (with a very great Reward to the Captain) to get a Letter to the Governor of the Fort of St. Philip's; which the Captain took the Sacrament he would deliver, Life excepted. He ſailed from Gibraltar about the Middle of June. Byng and Weſt are ſaid to be gone home. Said Letter was to adviſe the Governor to hold out, and that there was a large Fleet, with every Thing neceſſary for their Relief, a coming.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Jones in 4 Days from Halifax, who informs, that the Jamaica Sloop of War had taken a ſmall Schooner belonging to Piſcataqua, laden with Tar, Naval Stores, and Live Stock, within 3 Leagues of Louiſburg, ſtanding in; the Maſter of which, Capt. Caton, and the Crew, he put on board Commodore Holmes, and the Schooner he ſent to Halifax, which arrived before Capt. Jones came out.

Capt. Jones alſo informs us, That juſt before he ſailed, a Schooner arrived from the Commodore off Louiſburg, which brought no Account of the taking 4 French Men of War, mentioned under the Halifax Head of Auguſt 28, and that all the Credit given to it there was Fiſhermens News.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated July 20.

"The Accounts we have here are, That Mahon is taken intirely; that General Blakeney capitulated the 29th of June, on very honourable Terms; and that the French loſt a great Number of their Troops."

By a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead we have Advice, That the Admirals Hawke and Saunders arrived at Gibraltar in 11 Days, and Hawke took the Command of the Fleet, and was to ſail the 4th of July; and that the Day ſhe ſail'd from Cadiz, they had an Account that he did ſail with 19 Sail of Line of Battle Ships, and as the Wind blew hard at Weſt, they made me doubt that the Fleet got up to Port-Mahone by the 7th of July.

Yeſterday a Sermon was delivered in one of the Churches in this Town, from Eſther 7. firſt Clauſe of the 4th Verſe, "For we are Sold, I and my People, to be deſtroyed, to be ſlain, and to periſh."

Cape. Lee arrived at Salem in 43 Days from Liſbon, laſt Saturday, and ſays, that it was there currently reported, that St. Philip's Caſtle capitulated to the French the 29th of June; General Blakeney being allowed all the Honours of War; and was to be tranſported from thence, with two Braſs Mortars, a Number of Cannon, &c. to Gibraltar.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 30.

"*Laſt Night a Letter came to Town from the Oneida Carrying Place, where was come an Indian from Oſwego, who informed, that the French had carried every Thing from thence, and demoliſhed the Place; that they had carried away three or four Officers, the Carpenters and Sailors, to Frontenac; the Remainder they killed, cut off their Heads, and poſted them on Stakes along the Lake Side. It is ſaid Col. L-------e ſcandalouſly ſurrendered the Fort, no more than 7 Men kill'd in the whole, among whom was Col. Mercer.------Commodore B-------y alſo behaved ſcandalouſly, not firing one Gun from his Veſſels on the Enemy. I cannot conceive (if true) why this Barbarity was committed, unleſs our Men repented their ſhameful Surrender, or there muſt have been a Quarrel between the French and Indians.*

NEW-YORK, September 13.

Saturday Morning laſt, a Carpenter arrived here from Albany, who left Fort William-Henry, at Lake George, on Tueſday the 31ſt ultimo, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That on the Morning of the Day he ſet off from the Lake, Captain Rogers had returned there from a Scout, and brought in with him a Frenchman, with his Wife and Daughter, which he took ſome Days before, picking Peaſe in their Garden, ſeveral Miles beyond Crown-Point, in Canada; and being interrogated concerning Oſwego, denied their having any Knowledge of its being in the Hands of the French; that the ſame Evening General Winſlow was to ſet off in a Sloop of 30 Tons, commanded by Capt. Smith, of 18 Swivel Guns, with two Mortars, and four Braſs Field Pieces on board, in Company with two other Sloops, of the ſame Burthen, and 10 Swivels each, with 300 Men, in order to drive the French from their advanced Poſt near Ticonderoga; and that he was to be followed the next Day by 500 Men more in Whale-Boats, for the ſame Purpoſe; that a Trench of 12 Feet deep, and 10 wide, was made round the whole Camp, ſome Faſcine Batteries erected, ſeveral ſingle Cannon mounted, to ſcour the Trenches in Caſe of an Attack, and that the Soldiers lived ſo well, that many of them ſold great Part of their Allowance of Liquor and Proviſions.

A Letter from Boſton, dated laſt Monday, 12 o'clock' ſays, "Juſt came to below, a Ship with a blue Flag at her Main Top-Maſt-Head."

A French Privateer Sloop from Cape-Breton, took 17 Engliſh Fiſhing Schooners, about 20 Days ago, and ſent them into Louiſbourg.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

On Saturday laſt Captain Chancellor arrived here in five Weeks Paſſage from Madeira, by whom we have the following Letters from Barcelona.

Barcelona, June 26, 1756.

"The laſt News from Mahon is of the 16th Inſtant, when the French to that Day had not been able to make themſelves Maſters of any of the Outworks of St. Philip's Caſtle: They ſome Time ago abandoned the Attack they began on Marlborough Fort, with the Loſs of a great many Men, it is ſaid, chiefly by Shells from the Beſieged, it being ſituate among Rocks. They have ſhifted about to the other Side, and were battering the Queen's Redoubt, Anſtruther's and Argyle Forts; the firſt is the moſt advanced of the Outworks, and the French were come ſo near it, that the Engliſh Soldiers began to make uſe of their Muſkets as well as Ordnance, which made great Havock amongſt the Enemy.----It is very certain, that Admiral Byng has thought proper to retire ſince the Action of the 20th ult. tho' he ſeemed reſolved on a deciſive Battle with the French that Day if they had ſtood. They have not been wanting to benefit by his Abſence, to introduce into Minorca every thing they wanted, to enable them to carry on the Siege of St. Philip's Caſtle with the utmoſt Diligence and Vigour. It is, however, greatly to be wiſhed Mr. Byng may ſoon return with powerful Succours, as it is ſtill probable, from the extraordinary Defence the brave Garriſon have hitherto made, that a good Supply of Men, Refreſhments, &c. would enable them to make Monſieur de Richelieu repent having gone on his preſent Errand to Minorca."

Barcelona, July 3, 1756.

"The Queen's Redoubt, it is reported, was taken the 27th ult. by Storm, and immenſe Bloodſhed; and the 29th the Garriſon of St. Philip's, it is ſaid, capitulated on the following honourable Terms, viz. To march out with Military Honours; four Pieces of Cannon; five covered Waggons; the Garriſon to be tranſported to Gibraltar; ſix Months Time to be allowed the Engliſh, Greeks, and Jews, to retire with their Effects.

"We do not hear what is become of Mr. Byng's Squadron.

"From Liſbon we are adviſed, that the Admirals Hawke and Saunders arrived at Gibraltar the 2d Inſtant, and took the Command of the Fleet from Byng and Weſt, and were to ſail the 4th; but are ſorry it will be too late."

Captain Chancellor informs us, That five Sail of Engliſh Men of War, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with a Number of Merchantmen under their Convoy, had touched at Madeira, and ſailed again a Week before he did: That a 20 Gun Ship arrived there from England the Day before he ſailed, in 14 Days Paſſage, on her Way to the Eaſt-Indies, and brought Advice, that an Invaſion upon England by the French was much talked of: That their Privateers had taken a great many of our Veſſels in the Channel: And that the Admirals Byng and Weſt were not arrived from Gibraltar, but daily expected. He ſays further, that a rich Martinico Man had been ſent into Liſbon by one of our 20 Gun Ships; and that they ſtill had ſeveral Shocks of Earthquakes there.

We hear that Admiral Hawke's Fleet, which ſailed from Gibraltar, it is ſaid, on the Sixth of July, conſiſted of 17 Sail of the Line, and 6 Frigates.

On Monday laſt a Perſon came to Town from Shamokin, by whom there is Advice that the Fort there was almoſt finiſhed; and that one of our Men had been lately ſhot, tomahawked and ſcalped at a Spring, about Half a Mile from the Fort.

By the HONOURABLE

WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq;

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meaſures now taking, as well by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, in Conjunction with our Friends and Allies the *Six Nations*, as by this Government, to bring about an Accommodation with the *Saſquehanna Indians*, are not yet brought to a Concluſion, and the Time limited in the laſt Proclamation of the Tenth of *Auguſt* for a Ceſſation of Arms being expired, I HAVE, by and with the Advice of the Council, judged it proper to continue a further Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities on the Eaſt Side of the River *Saſquehanna*, for the Space of Thirty Days from the Date hereof. PROVIDED nevertheleſs, that this my Proclamation for a further Suſpenſion of Hoſtilites, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend to hinder, prevent, or reſtrain, any Officers or Soldiers, whether in Garriſon or not, or any of the Inhabitants within this Province, from defending themſelves, or attacking, annoying, killing or ſcalping any Enemy *Indians*, who ſhall be found committing any Acts of Hoſtility againſt any of the Forts, or upon any of His Majeſty's Subjects within this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Tenth Day of* September, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſix, and in the Thirtieth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM DENNY.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Lapwing, Gawen Painter from Newfoundland.
Ship Ann and Elizabeth, Samuel Chancellor from Madeira.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Dogget for New-York.
Brig Warren, John M'Pherſon for Jamaica.
Ship Swanzey, Edward Vaughan for Barbados.
Sloop Dove, Jonathan Copeland for New-York.
---- Induſtry, James Miller for Antigua.
Snow Rebecca, John Bartlett for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Hannah, Thomas Francis to New-York.
---- Oxford, Jeremiah Banning to Maryland.
Schooner Charming polly, John Seagar to Ditto.
Brig Hannah, James Cobourne to Barbados.
Sloop Indian Queen, Ricloff Albertſon to New-York.
Snow George, Robert Hardie to Barbados.
Sloop Seaflower, Joſhua Woolcott to New-York.
Snow Muggy, William Alliſon to Antigua.
Brig Providence, Moſes Minſhall to Barbados.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY *woman ſervant, fit for town or country buſineſs. She has three years to ſerve. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, September 16, 1756.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that all Captains or Maſters of Veſſels are required to enter and clear, as the Law directs, at my Houſe, where the Comptroller's Office is now kept, in Union-Street, near the New-Market, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.*

ALEXANDER BARCLAY,
The. *Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms.*

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Friday the 8th day of October, about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a lot of ground in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near Second ſtreet, two doors below Chriſtopher Marſhall's, with a new two ſtory brick houſe, 19 feet 7 inches front, and 51 feet deep, and a kitchen three ſtories high, with a flat on the top, ſubject to a ground-rent of Fifteen Pounds Five Shillings per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid houſe, may know the terms of ſale.

⊕ GEORGE POLLEY.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, from off the Commons of this city, a likely bay horſe, with a black mane and tail, ſix years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, with two ſmall ſtars in his forehead, each about the bigneſs of half a dollar, and one over the other, about three inches apart, with a few white hairs between the ſtars, both his hind-feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, he is in very good order, has a full neck, his mane near the ſhoulder is curled by much drawing in a team, and he is narrow behind. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and, if ſtolen, Forty Shillings, and for the horſe and thief Five Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS TILRURY.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1756.

BROKE out of the goal of this city yeſterday, about one o'clock, Negro SAM, belonging to Joſhua Emlen, of this city, tanner; he is about five feet high, 22 years of age, is a likely well made fellow; had on ſhort check trowſers, and a check ſhirt. Whoevever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by

⊖ THOMAS JAMES, Goal keeper.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Trenton, September 13, 1756.

TO be ſold by way of publick vendue, by the ſubſcribers, at the houſe late of John Dagworthy, deceaſed, in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, on Friday the firſt day of October next, the plantation whereon the ſaid Dagworthy lived, belonging to his eſtate, containing about 180 acres, having on it a good dwelling-houſe, good barn, and two pretty large orchards, and a good part of them grafted fruit, with near 70 acres of choice good cleared meadow, the upland very rich and fertile, and is very ſuitable for keeping a large ſtock, and the grazing buſineſs.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time and place, belonging to the ſame eſtate, a large number of horſes, cattle and hogs, a waggon, cart, ploughs, harrows, and ſundry other farming utenſils; likewiſe a quantity of houſhold goods, ſuch as feather-beds, a caſe of drawers, looking glaſſes, pewter diſhes, plates, braſs kettles, iron pots, tables, chairs, and many other things too tedious to mention; alſo a large quantity of wheat and rye in ſtacks, a large quantity of very good Engliſh hay, well cured, eleven acres of Indian corn, a Negroe man, and woman, and a Negroe boy, about 10 years old.

Alſo to be ſold, at Trenton, on Monday the 4th day of October next, belonging to the ſame eſtate, three dwelling houſes, and lots belonging to them, one of the houſes being very large and ſpacious, built with ſtone, two ſtories high, with four large rooms on a floor, a wide entry through it, with a kitchen, ſtable, and a good garden: The other two houſes being wooden buildings, and all of them ſituate in the moſt publick part of Trenton. And alſo ſeveral lots of land belonging to ſaid eſtate, whereon are no buildings.

In caſe any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe the plantation, or any of the houſes, lots, or Negroes, before the above vendues, they may, upon applying to the ſubſcribers, have an opportunity of buying them upon reaſonable terms.

The conditions of the vendues to be known at the times and places abovesaid.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame, in order to enable the executors to pay the debts due from the teſtator, and thoſe perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring or ſend them to the ſubſcribers to be ſettled, who will diſcharge them as ſoon as they can raiſe money out of the ſaid eſtate ſufficient. JOSEPH YARD, and ANDREW REED, executors. ⊕

Philadelphia, September 16, 1756.

THOSE Gentlemen that have taken in Subſcriptions for Captain Bulkley's Journal of a Voyage to the South-Seas, in the Wager Man of War, are deſired to ſend them in, as the Work will certainly be put to Preſs the 20th of this Month, agreeable to the Author's Power of Attorney to me for that Purpoſe. And thoſe Subſcribers in the City of Philadelphia, that have not yet paid their Subſcriptions, are requeſted to do it immediately to Robert Shepherd, who is employed to collect the Money in, and has Receipts ſigned by me JAMES CHATTIN.

N. B. Subſcriptions will be taken in till the Firſt of next Month, and no Books will be ſold by the printer after they are publiſhed.

P. S. To be ſold by me, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, on the ſouth ſide of the Jerſey Market, Good Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, brown Shop Paper by the Ream or larger Quantity, Paſteboard for Fullers or for Bonnets by the large or ſmall Quantity, Blank Books of moſt Kinds, Blank Bonds, Judgments, Apprentices and Servants Indentures, Bills of Sale, Arbitration Bonds, Bills of Lading, Portage Bills, Cary Notes, Penal Bills, Powers of Attorney, Powers of Attorney with Wills annexed, Copperplate Copy-books, Ink, Ink-powder, Quills, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Primers, and many Sorts of Books and Stationary.

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern Liberties, about two miles and a half from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE aſſortment of *freſh garden ſeeds, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies, at very reaſonable rates. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe a quantity, may ſpeedily be ſupplied, by applying to* JOHN BISSELL, *near the Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, where they may be informed of the various ſorts, and different prices.* ¶

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I *RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your voting for me for your Coroner the laſt Year; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,*

¶ *THOMAS BOUDE, Coroner.*

To be ſold extreme cheap, for ready money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, for ready money or ſhort credit,

OZenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, colour'd and white buckrams, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, 7-eights garlix, tandems, clear, broad, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks, a neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, and nankeens, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and china blue furniture, black and cloth colour'd china taffeties, black and cloth colour'd perſians, 6 qr. muſlin, duke handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, plain and ſpotted bandanoes, ſeerſuckers, pelongs, dyſookſoys, white and colour'd thread, worſted hoſe and caps, Venetian poplins, corded and Venetian camblet, check'd ditto, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, ſuperfine ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, drab coloured ditto, with blue, red and green halfthicks, ſuperfine ſaggathy, cloth and changeable duroys, fuſtians, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſting, boys, youths and mens felt hats, mens Carolina beaver ditto, linen and cotton checks, white and coloured tapes, ſuperfine London quality, ſhoe and ſtay ditto, writing-paper, ſealing-wax, and Holman's ink-powder, pins, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, plate faſhion gilt buttons, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, buck handled knives and forks, ſplit bone and redwood handled ditto, ſeal end buck and braſs handle penknives, ſciſſars, inkpots, padlocks, carpenters hammers, gimblets, &c. &c.

N. B. Good Briſtol beer to be ſold by ſaid RELFE.

*** As ſaid Relfe intends home this fall, he deſires all perſons that have been indebted above twelve months, to make ſpeedy payment.

RUN away from John Jones, of the Manor of Mooreland, and county of Philadelphia, a likely Negroe wench, named Hagar, and has taken with her a Mulattoe child, turned of three years old. Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to their maſter or puts them into the Workhouſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES. ¶

N. B. She formerly lived with William Branſon, and is ſuppoſed to be in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1756.

WHEREAS by an act of General Aſſembly of this province, now in force, no perſon is allowed to keep in any houſe, ſhop, cellar, ſtore or place in this city, nor within two miles thereof, other than in the publick powder ſtore, in the ſaid act mentioned, any more or greater quantity of gunpowder, than twelve pounds, at any one time, under the penalty of Ten Pounds for every offence, unleſs ſuch as are authorized, as in the ſaid act is directed: Notwithſtanding which, ſome perſons of late diſregarding the penalties ariſing therefrom, and the great hazard to their fellow citizens, have notoriouſly offended againſt the ſaid act, and the ſecurity thereby intended to this city is rendered ineffectual, The *Directors of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire*, do therefore advertiſe all perſons, that if any offence of this kind (whereby the houſes in and near this city are endangered) ſhall come to their knowledge, they the ſaid directors will aſſiſt in proſecuting the offenders as the law directs; and do hereby promiſe the reward of Five Pounds currency, above what the ſaid act allows, to any perſon or perſons who will firſt make diſcovery thereof to them the ſaid directors, or to the attorney-general of this province, ſo that the offenders may be legally convicted.

Signed, by order of the directors,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

Carliſle, Sept. 13, 1756.

DESERTED from the ſecond battalion of the Pennſylvania regiment, on the Weſt ſide of Saſquehannah, commanded by lieutenant-colonel John Armſtrong, Joſeph Scott, born in Pennſylvania, ſix feet high, of a ſwarthy complexion, wore his own hair, tied up with a ribbon, about 27 years of age, and of a light ſlender make. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and puts him in any of his majeſty's goals, or ſecures him ſo as he may return to the corps from whence he deſerted, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward; but if he will yet return to his loyalty, and ſurrender himſelf to any officer, civil or military, within three weeks from the date hereof, I hereby promiſe to procure his pardon.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, lieutenant-colonel.

THERE is in the cuſtody of John Cox, of Moore's-town, in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, a bay mare, with a black mane and tail, ſuppoſed to be about 14 hands and a half high, paces a travel, trots and hand gallops, in exceeding good order, branded on the off thigh with E F. The perſon who brought her there (on being examined) confeſſed he ſtole her from ſome perſon in Philadelphia county, near Schuylkill, to the beſt of his knowledge, but the thief has made his eſcape. The owner deſcribing her natural marks, proving his property, and paying the coſt, may have her again, by applying as above.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he ſtole her on the 6th of this inſtant September, at night. ⊕

AT the plantation of Andrew Coxe, on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county, about ſix miles above the ſign of the ſhip, a bay horſe, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, branded O C on the near ſhoulder. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ ANDREW COXE.

York, Auguſt 30, 1756.

ON the 7th inſtant were committed to York goal, Jeſſe Pennington, and Timothy Griffin, on ſuſpicion of being deſerters or runaways. Any perſon who has any claim to ſaid men, is hereby requeſted to come and take them away, or they will be diſcharged in ſix weeks, on payment of their priſon fees.

ZACHARIAH SHUGAR, goaler.

RUN away from John Hopkins, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named William Eyres, took with him when he went away, a duniſh roan mare, a natural pacer, with two plough-bridles; it is ſuppoſed he is gone after the recruits to Philadelphia, and that he will ſell the mare and enliſt: Had on, a worſted and wool coat, of a lightiſh colour, pretty much tore, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, no ſhoes except he ſtole them, nor no ſaddle. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may have his mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, or Twenty Shillings for either, paid by JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All recruiting officers are deſired not to enliſt or carry him off, as he is guilty of felony. He is an ill look'd little fellow, with a black rough head. The mare is branded with ſomething like an *L.* on the near ſhoulder. 6

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe man, about 22 years of age, is well acquainted with all ſorts of plantation work, has lived ſome time with a blackſmith, and is a very good ſledge man, underſtands gardening, has had the ſmall-pox, and can be well recommended for an active, lively, induſtrious fellow. Enquire of Mr. John Swift, Merchant in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

Goſhen, Cheſter County, July 6, 1756.

WHEREAS my ſervant, Joſeph Cooke, about three weeks ago, obtained leave (for two days) to go from home, and is not yet returned; therefore whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ELLIS DAVIS.

N. B. He is an Iriſhman, about 35 years of age, of middle ſtature, long viſage, has ſandy curled hair, and pretends to be a clothier by trade: Had on when he went away, a good felt hat, a dark brown coat, a new light coloured cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, old cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings.

To be SOLD,

A *PLANTATION, ſituated in the Great Valley, 18 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of land, well water'd and timber'd, with good orchards, houſing and meadows, and every other convenience to render it both pleaſant and profitable, the whole being in prime order. Likewiſe ſome likely Negroe men and women, bred to all ſorts of country buſineſs. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber; who, intending to leave the province in a ſhort time, deſires all that are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by*

Tbc. 6 W. WILLIAM CURRIE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1756.

RUN away, on the 29th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Northwales, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Surman, about 22 years of age, freſh coloured, about 5 feet 5 inches high: Had on a dark coloured cloth coat, with large metal buttons, a ſtriped linen jacket, thread ſtockings, calf ſkin ſhoes, felt hat, and his hair off. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by

¶ *ROWLAND EVANS.*

DEEDS and all other Writings, carefully and authentickly drawn by JAMES HUMPHREYS, notary publick, who may be ſpoke with at his notary-office, at Mr. John Reiley's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or at his own houſe, next door below the Baptiſt-Meeting, in Second-ſtreet. Tbctf.

CHOICE Picking VINEGAR to be ſold by JOSEPH TEMPLE, at the New Boar's Head, in Kays's-alley, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. Alſo a parcel of cyder barrels to ſell. ⊙

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1756.

WHEREAS Dorothy Read, Adminiſtratrix to the Eſtate of Samuel Read, late of this City Baker, deceaſed, hath ſundry times advertiſed all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to come and ſettle the ſame, but little Regard has been paid to ſuch Notice; ſhe being now called upon for a Diviſion of the ſaid Eſtate among the Children, once more requeſts all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to pay their reſpective Ballances to the Subſcriber, who is impowered to receive and ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs by the ſaid Adminiſtratrix, in ſix Weeks from this Date.

⊕ *JOSIAH DAVENPORT.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the Honour done me laſt Year in voting for me for Sheriff; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, and humble Servant,
JAMES COULTAS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George M'Call, deceaſed, or have any accounts or demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, to LYDIA M'CALL, SAMUEL M'CALLS, ſenior and junior, and others, executors, in order to be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbc. 3 M.

To be ſold by the ſaid Executors,

A GOOD brick houſe, three ſtories high, in Front-ſtreet, in which he formerly lived. Alſo a lot of ground in Union-ſtreet, being in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 24 feet 9 inches, and extending back 120 feet, or thereabouts. Likewiſe ſeveral tracts of good land, lying in M'Call's manor, and one tract lying in the Great Swamp. The titles to the above are indiſputable, and the quitrent to the proprietaries very ſmall. Alſo to be ſold by ſaid executors, a likely Negroe man, who underſtands the Dutch tongue, and is a handy fellow about a houſe, or to wait on a gentleman. For terms of ſale, enquire of the executors. Tbc. 3 m.

ALL perſons indebted to Thomas Maule, late of this city, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances to John Head, living in the houſe where ſaid Maule lately dwelt; and as there are many that have been often applied to to diſcharge the ſame, they are deſired to take this advertiſement for their laſt notice before they are proceeded againſt as the law directs. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Maule are deſired to bring in their accounts to John Head, in order that they may be ſettled and paid.

N. B. Said Maule has on hand, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, by John Head, at the above place, croſs-cut ſaws, mill-ſaws, anvils and vizes. ¶

To be ſold, or Lett, by

WILLIAM and DAVID M'ILVAINE,

A TRACT of land, containing about 240 acres, ſituated in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of the croſs roads, formerly the property of Robert Allan, deceaſed; there is part of the land cleared, and the remainder well timbered, ſome meadow already made, and more may be made, and is very well watered, with a dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a very good orchard. Tbc. 3 m.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD well finiſhed brick houſe, in Spruce-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Chriſtopher Saunderſon, with a pump of good water at the door, and letts now for 24l. per annum, ſubject to a ground-rent of 3l. Pennſylvania currency, with a privilege of buying off the ground-rent, the houſe is 34 feet deep, and 20 feet front; ground is now lett next to the houſe for 4l. 10s. per year.

Likewiſe a good new ſoap-houſe, tallow chandlers ſhop, aſhes-houſe, lime-houſe, with a quantity of lime, and a pump that leads all the water into the tubs by a ſpout, with a good copper pan and kirb, that will take off 7 or 800 weight of hard ſoap, a good tallow-pan, and all other utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs; there is a leaſe of four years to come; the premiſes now ready to be entered on. The purchaſer paying 100l. down, may have credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity. For title and terms of ſale, enquire of Thomas Robinſon, Thomas Willing, or William Griffitts.

N. B. The houſe has 300 l. inſured on it for 7 years, and the ſoap-houſe is ſituated on Dock-ſtreet. Tbctf.

RUN away on the 20th of Auguſt, from James Dunlap, junior, of Alloway's-creek, in Salem county, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named Mary Roch, about 22 years of age, of a fair complexion, thick set: Had on when ſhe went away, a ſtriped linſey gown and petticoat, ſtraw hat, homeſpun linen ſhift, and a pair of old damaſk ſhoes. One Cornelius Daly went with her, and 'tis probable they will paſs for man and wife; he is a ſhort man, and had on an old blue coat, and a bluiſh coloured jacket, with one of the ſleeves almoſt torn off. It is ſuppoſed, as the man has a wife in Pilesgrove, he may poſſibly take ſome of her clothes to change Roch's dreſs with. Whoever takes up ſaid Mary Roch, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES DUNLAP, junior.

N. B. They both have a good deal of the brogue on their tongues.

Made and SOLD by

THOMAS SAY, and ISAAC BARTRAM,

At the ſign of the Three Bolt-Heads, a little above the ſign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

GOOD ſpirit of vinegar, and all ſorts of chymical and galenical preparations; and a freſh aſſortment of drugs, Godfrey's cordial, balſam of life, Bateman's drops, Squire's elixir, and ſundry other things too tedious to name. Alſo ſundry ſorts of ſadlery ware, orris, and fringe. Likewiſe a tobacco engine. ⊕

To be SOLD,

ONE quarter of a lot in Charles-Town, at the Head of Cheſopeak Bay, bounded on one ſide by Northeaſt River, and is the neareſt part of the lot adjoining the publick wharff in ſaid town; on which quarter ſtands a ſtill-houſe, built of cedar, three years old, 59 feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having 16 cedar ciſterns, 2 return, and 1 low wine ciſtern, all tight, beſides 2 ſtills, pumps, buckets, &c. and a tight cedar cooler, ſuppoſed one of the largeſt in America, with a good well and pump in the ſtill-houſe, convenient to ſaid cooler. The largeſt ſtill will contain between 14 and 1500 gallons, and the other about 200 gallons. Alſo a new framed houſe, 27 feet and a half by 13 feet 4 inches clear, with a good ſtone cellar under it, 26 feet by 12 feet 3 inches. Likewiſe a ſmall piece of publick ground joining to the aforeſaid quarter, and between it and the wharff aforeſaid, whereon ſtands a convenient ſtorehouſe, 29 feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten yards of the houſes aforeſaid, having likewiſe a good ſtone cellar under it. For terms of ſale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger executrix to the eſtate of Mr. Peacock Bigger deceaſed, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, merchant in Philadelphia. ⊕ S W.

TO be ſold by Tobias Rudulph, at the head of Elk River Maryland, A good ſtrong well built ſhip, now on the ſtocks, 60 feet keel, 23 feet beam, 10 feet and half hold, and 4 feet and half between decks; to be ſold for caſh or goods, as agreement can be made, and can be launch'd in five weeks time, by

May 5, 1756. TOBIAS RUDULPH. Tbc. 2 m.¶

Burlington, Auguſt 24, 1756.

WHereas in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 1442, there was an advertiſement publiſhed by Thomas Hunter, cautioning all perſons from purchaſing a tract of land of me, which I the ſubſcriber ſurveyed in the county of Morris, near the Falls of Alametung, becauſe the ſaid tract of land, he alledges, was before ſurveyed to his father Benjamin Hunter: Therefore, in order to prevent the publick, or any innocent perſons being impoſed upon, by purchaſing under the title of ſaid Hunter, I ſhall endeavour to ſet forth ſaid Hunter's claim, if it be ſo termed, which is collected from his own writings, and the records. One Richard Hunter, who he ſays was his grandfather, was ſeized of one twentieth part of propriety in Weſt-Jerſey; and being thereof ſeized, made his laſt will and teſtament, in writing, bearing date the firſt day of March, Anno Domini 1679, and in ſaid will deviſed the ſaid ſhare of propriety to be equally divided between his wife Elizabeth, and his four children, namely, his ſon Benjamin, and his daughters Anne, Rachel and Elizabeth, and ſoon after died, whereby the ſaid Benjamin Hunter became ſeized of one fifth of one twentieth part of propriety, which could draw but 50 acres, at a dividend, for his ſhare; the ſaid Benjamin Hunter, or his agents, did, the 19th of February 1712, obtain a warrant from the council of proprietors, in his own name, for 750 acres, being three dividends of the whole twentieth part, which as he was ſeized of but one fifth, ſhould not have been but 150 acres; thro' which miſtake they located the ſaid 750 acres, and got it on record, in ſaid Benjamin's name. And as the council of proprietors, not being apprehenſive of ſuch miſtake, did the 8th of October 1714, grant one other warrant for 250 acres, being the fourth dividend of ſaid twentieth part, whereby he, or his agents, got a ſurveyor to run round 250 acres of land, which ſurvey was ſuppoſed to interfere with the Weſt-Jerſey Society-land, by reaſon whereof, as well as by reaſon that the ſaid Benjamin Hunter had ſurveyed more than he had any right to, the ſaid ſurvey of 250 acres could not be entered on record, or otherwiſe for ſome reaſon was not. And as I was ſeized of rights to land in Weſt-Jerſey, did ſome time paſt locate all the land that was there, that did not interfere with the Society, which proved to be but 135 acres; which ſurvey was approved by the council, and by their order put on record, prior to any record of his. Therefore as the ſaid Benjamin Hunter had a right for but 200 acres, and had got 750 ſurveyed, he could not have any right to the 250 acres, nor the ſaid Thomas Hunter, who claims as heir at law to the ſaid Benjamin; but admitting the ſaid Benjamin had been ſeized of the whole twentieth part, which he was not, the ſaid ſurvey of 250 acres is void by an act of aſſembly of New-Jerſey, made in the fifth year of King George the firſt. See New-Jerſey laws, fol. 73 and 74; therefore for the reaſons herein ſet forth, I conceive that my title is good, and am ready to defend the ſame. ¶ JONATHAN THOMAS.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned not to accept of a bond from the ſubſcriber to John Foſter, either by aſſignment or otherwiſe, for it was fraudulently obtained from me, and I will not pay it. ⊕ RUDE FREY.

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe;

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, cambletts and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckrams, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair-cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſes, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafœtida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina, Captain Meſnard, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-ſtreet,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Perſians, taffeties, ſilk romals, linens of ſeveral ſorts, and ſundry other Goods. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company,*

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, in the houſe where Mr. Edward Hicks lately lived, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Neave's, on very reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

COarſe and middling broad-cloths, bearſkins, ſtriped linſeys, embоſſed ſerges, 7-qr. and 8 qr. blankets, 7 qr. and 8 qr. matted rugs, buckrams, womens white and dy'd waſh leather gloves and mitts, mens white waſh gloves, mens and womens black gloves, black velvet, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk romals, lungees, ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk fringe, edgings, black thread lace, gauze lace, mens ſingle ſilk caps, painted bone, cocoa and mourning fans, ſilk laces, black gauze handkerchiefs, black, cloth and light colour'd ſewing ſilks, China and Engliſh black taffeties, womens ſhort drab cloth cloaks, brown, colour'd and white threads, buttons and mohair, ivory combs, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, needles, a neat aſſortment of 4-qr. Iriſh linens, ſhot and bar lead, ribbons of various kinds, green, blue and ſcarlet tammies, cloth colour'd, blue, green, pink, and crimſon calimancoes, cloth colour'd, blue, green and crimſon colour'd worſted damaſks, cloth colour'd and blue broad camblets, ſuperfine blue and cloth colour'd bruſſels ditto, mens grey and black worſted ſtockings, womens worſted ſtockings, boys and mens felt hats, pins, variety of ſhaloons, ozenbrigs, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6-qr. muſlins, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and printed cottons, choice bohea tea by the cheſt or dozen, 3-qr. 4 qr. and 6-qr. checks, a variety of Scotch and Engliſh gartering, cotton laces, worſted quality, filletting tapes, holland and diaper tapes, ſleeve buttons, leather ſword belts, princes linen, black alamode, ſingle alopeen, bed bunts, 3-qr. and 7-eighths bed-ticks, ſheeting linens, check linen handkerchiefs, table cloths, 7 eighths Scotch checks, variety of ſpotted, netted and check'd white handkerchiefs, with ſundry other articles.

N. B. They have likewiſe a few of the genuine Anderſon's pills ſuch as they uſed to have. Tbc. 6 mos

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[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

September 23, 1756. NUMB. 1448.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

THE Houſe have taken into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, the Proprietary Inſtructions relating to the Paſſing of Money Bills, which the Governor has been pleaſed to lay before us; and as we are fully convinced the preſent unhappy Circumſtances of this Province require very large and immediate Supplies, we have likewiſe conſidered the Funds whereby ſuch Sums as we judge abſolutely neceſſary for the Security of the Province, may be ſunk, but every Thing we have hitherto been able to propoſe, muſt be rendered in a great Degree fruitleſs by thoſe Inſtructions, if adhered to.

We therefore requeſt the Governor would be pleaſed to inform us, whether he does not apprehend himſelf at Liberty, notwithſtanding the ſaid Proprietary Inſtructions, to paſs ſuch equitable Bills as we may offer him, if conſiſtent with his own Judgment, and agreeable to ſuch Laws as have been enacted by his Predeceſſors, and received the Royal Aſſent.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1756. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very glad to hear the Houſe have taken the Money Bills into their ſerious Conſideration, and the Proprietary Inſtructions on that Subject.

It would be with great Reluctance, eſpecially at this Time, if I ſhould differ in Sentiments with the Houſe of Repreſentatives. You will be pleaſed to obſerve how I am circumſtanced, and that I cannot recede from my Inſtructions without riſquing both my Honour and Fortune, which, I am perſwaded, you, Gentlemen, are too equitable to deſire.

Sept. 2, 1756. WILLIAM DENNY.

In Aſſembly, September 8, 1756.

THE Bill for ſtriking the Sum of *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* in Bills of Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by laying an Exciſe on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, being tranſcribed, was read the third Time.

Reſolved, That the Bill do paſs.

Ordered, That *Richard Pearn*, and *Daniel Roberdeau*, do carry up the ſame to the Governor for his Concurrence.

Appropriating Clauſe in the before mentioned Bill for granting Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe*, viz.

" *And be it further enacted* by the Authority aforeſaid, That when the ſaid Bills are ſigned and perfected, *Ten Thouſand Pounds*, Part of the ſaid *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* hereby granted and given to the King's Uſe, ſhall be a Contribution from this Province towards a general *American* Fund, for the common Service and Defence of the Colonies, and ſhall be ſubject to the Orders of the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of LOUDON, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in *North-America*; to be diſpoſed of and paid in ſuch Manner as he ſhall think fit to direct for that Service. *And whereas* the Expedition of the laſt Year againſt *Crown-Point*, received an Aid from this Province of *Ten Thouſand Pounds* in Proviſions, and *Five Thouſand Pounds* in Proviſions were likewiſe granted and furniſhed to the late General *Braddock*, the whole of which were purchaſed on the Credit of the Aſſembly, and Notes or Orders iſſued and given for the ſame, amounting to *Fifteen Thouſand Pounds*, bearing Intereſt at Five *per Centum per Annum*, whereof upwards of *Ten Thouſand Pounds* are not yet redeemed, nor thro' the preſent calamitous Circumſtances of the Province can they be redeemed in due Time, without greatly diſtreſſing the Inhabitants, unleſs by the Aid of this Act; as no Part of the *One Hundred and Fifteen Thouſand Pounds* granted by Parliament to the Colonies concerned in the before-mentioned Expedition, has been allotted to *Pennſylvania*; *Therefore be it further enacted* by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Truſtees of the General-Loan-Office, ſhall receive and pay off the ſaid Orders to the Amount of *Ten Thouſand Pounds* Principal, together with the Intereſt thereon due, within Three Months after the Publication of this Act, out of the Money hereby to be ſtruck and made current; and the ſaid Orders by them produced to the Committee of Aſſembly, appointed or to be appointed for the auditing and ſettling the publick Accounts, with Indorſements of the Times when redeemed, and Intereſt thereon paid, ſhall be allowed as good and ſufficient Diſcharges for ſo much of the ſaid *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* by this Act placed in their Hands: And the Orders ſo exchanged and produced to the Committee of Accounts, ſhall, in their Preſence, be immediately burnt and deſtroyed. *And whereas* the Commiſſioners nominated and appointed by the Act heretofore paſſed by this Aſſembly, intituled, " An Act for granting the " Sum of *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, and " for ſtriking *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds* thereof in Bills of " Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame," have, with the Conſent of the Governor, already expended the Sum of *Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds*, and have entered into Contracts for the King's Service, exceeding (after the Proprietaries Free Gift be fully paid) the whole Sum of *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* granted by the ſaid Act: *Therefore be it further enacted* by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners herein after named, or the major Part of them, or of the Survivors of them, ſhall, and they are hereby impowered to diſcharge and pay all ſuch Debts as the Commiſſioners appointed by the Act herein before mentioned for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, ſhall certify under their Hands (or the Hands of a Majority of them) to be Debts juſtly due, and contracted for the King's Service, and properly chargeable to this Province.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That *Iſaac Norris*, *Lyn-Ford Lardner*, *John Mifflin*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *Joſeph Fox*, *John Hughes*, and *William Maſters*, Eſquires, or the major Part of them, or of the Survivors of them, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being, and not otherwiſe, ſhall order and appoint the Diſpoſition of the Reſidue of the Monies ariſing by Virtue of this Act, for the King's Uſe."

September 11, 1756.

A Meſſage from the Governor, by the Secretary.

" *SIR*,

" The Governor meeting with ſome Difficulties in the " Conſideration of the Bill for granting *Sixty Thouſand* " *Pounds* to the King's Uſe, deſires a Conference with a " Committee of the Houſe thereupon, in the Council " Chamber, on *Monday* next, at Ten a Clock in the Morn- " ing, if that Time be agreeable to the Houſe."---And then the Secretary withdrew.

Reſolved, That this Houſe doth agree to a Conference with the Governor, agreeable to his Deſire.

Ordered, That *Joſeph Fox*, *John Hughes*, *Thomas Leech*, *Daniel Roberdeau*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *William Maſters*, *Calvin Cooper*, *Joſeph Armſtrong*, *John Potts*, and *William Edmonds*, be, with the Speaker, a Committee to meet and confer with the Governor, on the Bill for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, at the Time and Place by him propoſed.

Ordered, That *John Hughes*, and *Daniel Roberdeau*, wait upon the Governor and acquaint him, that the Houſe have appointed a Committee to confer with him, according to his Requeſt.

September 13, 1756, P. M.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Governor, on the Bill for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, reported, That, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, they had waited on the Governor, who was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf to the following Purport, *viz.*

" That altho', at the Requeſt of the Houſe, he had laid " the Proprietary Inſtructions before them, with the ut- " moſt Candour, yet he was ſurprized to find there was a " Clauſe in the Bill now before him, whereby the Surplus " Money (if any) was to be in the Diſpoſition of the " Aſſembly, contrary to the ſaid Proprietary Inſtructions; " that the Term for ſinking the Sum granted to the King's " Uſe was too long, and would depreciate the Value of " the Currency; that ſo long a Time was contrary to the " Senſe of the Miniſtry, and the Spirit of the Act of Par- " liament, which reſtrains the Eaſtern Colonies from ſtrik- " ing Bills of Credit for any longer Term, even upon the " moſt preſſing Emergencies, than Five Years only; that " in the Report of the Board of Trade on the Act paſſed " by this Aſſembly, for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to " the King's Uſe, the chief Reaſon their Lordſhips urged " for not adviſing His Majeſty to diſallow that Act, was " the Shortneſs of the Time for ſinking the ſame; and " that there were many Ways to ſink the Sum granted to " the King's Uſe, by the preſent Bill, without extending " the Exciſe for ſo long a Time."

The Governor then made the following Objections (the Heads of which he afterwards delivered to them, at their Requeſt, in Writing) *viz.*

OBJECTIONS *to the Bill for raiſing* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *for the King's Uſe*, &c. &c. &c.

OBJECTION 1ſt. To the Term of twenty Years, as too long a Time.

As ſo long a Term may endanger the entire Loſs of the Currency. The Lords of Trade in their Report of April 15, 1756, *to the Committee of His Majeſty's Honourable Privy Council for Trade and Plantations on the laſt Act for granting* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe, having expreſly declared, that the Shortneſs of the Time was the Reaſon that induced their Lordſhips to adviſe His Majeſty to give His Aſſent to it.*

2d, To the Diſpoſition of the Surplus Money to ariſe on this Bill, by the Aſſembly alone.

3d, To the making the *Ten Thouſand Pounds*, given in the Bill as a Contribution to a General Fund, ſubject to the Order of Lord *Loudon* only, and not of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, of the King's Forces in *America*.

4th, To the applying any of the Money to be raiſed by this Bill, to the Diſcharge of *Ten Thouſand Pounds* given for the Uſe of the *Crown-Point* Expedition, and the Intereſt ariſing on that Sum.

As the ſaid Sum was iſſued upon a Fund already eſtabliſhed.

5th, Againſt the Clauſe ſubjecting Perſons counterfeiting Bills of Credit to Capital Puniſhment, by a Reference to a former Law, which will expire before the Time limited in the Bill.

As he had taken the Advice of a Lawyer, who was of Opinion that a Puniſhment could not be inflicted by referring to a Law, after the ſaid Law ſhould be expired.

6th, Againſt laying Fines on the Court of Quarter-Seſſions, *&c. &c.*

As it was new and unprecedented to fine a Court.

7th, Againſt Collectors continuing only one Year in Office.

As in ſo ſhort a Time as one Year the Collectors could not ſufficiently learn the Duties of their Office.

8th, Againſt Treaſurer's giving Bond to the Governor, who in Law has no Succeſſion, not being a Body Politick.

9th, Againſt taking Treaſurer's Bond in ſo ſmall a Sum as *One Thouſand Pounds*.

10th, Againſt applying any Part of the Monies ariſing from this Bill towards the Diſcharge of any Part of the *Five Thouſand Pounds* given for the *Canada* Expedition.

As the ſame was already provided for in the former Exciſe Act.

After which the Governor added,

" That he had ſeveral Applications to him from the " Frontiers, requeſting the Aid of the Legiſlature, under " their preſent diſtreſſed Circumſtances: That the Eyes of " the neighbouring Colonies were upon us, and above all, " the Nation of *England* were in Expectation of our grant- " ing the neceſſary Supplies for the King's Service; that " he was ſorry to find the firſt Bill offered to him ſhould " be ſuch as he could not paſs; and that he hoped we " ſhould ſo conduct ourſelves as that he might make a fa- " vourable Repreſentation of our Conduct to His Majeſty."

The Committee likewiſe reported, That as the Houſe had not been previouſly acquainted with the Objections intended by the Governor to be made the Subject of the Conference, they did not think it proper to make any immediate Anſwer thereto; and had therefore informed the Governor, that they would lay the ſaid Objections before the Houſe, and take the Senſe of the Members thereupon, which they would communicate to the Governor at another Conference, if he would be pleaſed to conſent to one for that Purpoſe; to which the Governor replied, that he ſhould be always ready to confer with the Houſe, at any Time they ſhould propoſe.

September 14, 1756, A. M.

REASONS *offered to the* GOVERNOR, *by the Committee of* ASSEMBLY, *at a ſecond Conference, in Anſwer to the* GOVERNOR's *Objections to the Bill for granting* Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the* KING's *Uſe.*

The Houſe are very thankful to the Governor for the Readineſs and Candour with which he communicated to them the Proprietary Inſtructions, relating to Money Bills.

They deſire he would be pleaſed to remember, that they requeſted the *Reaſons* on which thoſe Inſtructions were founded, as well as the Inſtructions themſelves; their Deſign being to comply with the Inſtructions, if the Reaſons ſhould convince their Judgments, but not otherwiſe, the Proprietary Inſtructions being by no Means Laws in this Province.

They have the greateſt Reſpect and Eſteem for the Governor, and the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſincere Deſire to do every Thing that may be agreeable to him, conſiſtent with the juſt Rights and Privileges of the People they repreſent.---They beg therefore that he would be pleaſed to give no Ear to any Inſinuations to the contrary. And the Committee having taken the Senſe of the Houſe on the Objections made to the Bill for raiſing *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, humbly offer the following Remarks to the Governor on thoſe Objections, in their Order.

1. The Houſe choſe, at this Time, an Exciſe Bill rather than a Land-Tax Bill, to avoid any Diſpute about taxing the Proprietary Eſtate, and becauſe, as it was a Mode of raiſing Money they were uſed to and underſtood, the Bill might more ſpeedily be formed and brought to Effect, ſo as to anſwer the preſent preſſing Emergency; and being in the ſame Form with a Number of preceding Exciſe Bills, that had been paſſed by former Governors, gone thro' the Offices at Home, and received the Royal Aſſent; they well hoped it might meet with no Objections.

The laſt Time it paſſed, the Term was Ten Years. No Inconvenience aroſe from the Length of that Term. Could we have ſunk the Sum we wanted by the Exciſe in that Term, we ſhould not deſire to extend it. But we expect it will not yield more in Twenty Years than the *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* granted. The Act of Parliament made for the Eaſtern Colonies, is not in Force here. Had the Parliament thought it fit that this Province ſhould be governed by that Act, they would not have excluded *Pennſylvania* out of the Bill, as they actually did. Governor *Hamilton* had formerly offered to extend the Exciſe to any Term, during which we would load it with *Three Thouſand Pounds per Annum*, granted to the Crown. From whence we concluded the Term of Twenty Years would not be objected to, *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* being granted.

Other Taxes or Exciſes on other Conſumptions might poſſibly be laid, but we have no Experience of them: They will require a Time of more Leiſure to be well conſidered, and Laws for collecting them properly formed, ſo as to be effectual, and not injurious to our Trade. If this War continues, we may ſoon want them all; and the ſucceeding Aſſembly may take thoſe Matters in Hand immediately after their Meeting, ſo as to have ſuch new Exciſes ready before the Money now granted is expended. Tho' we ſtill think a well-proportioned Tax on Property, the moſt equal and juſt Way of raiſing Money.

If every Man who received our Bills of Credit in Payment, was obliged to keep them in his Hands till the End of Twenty Years, to be ſure the Length of the Term would occaſion a proportionable Depreciation. But they being a legal Tender in all Payments, and the Poſſeſſor able to exchange them immediately for their Value, it is not Length of Term, but Exceſs of Quantity, that muſt occaſion their Depreciation. And that Quantity is by this Bill yearly to diminiſh. Beſides, the *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* we have out on Loan, is now to ſink in the next ſix Years; which

which will greatly leſſen our Currency, and conſequently leſſen the Danger of the Depreciation.

If the Quantity ſhould prove too great, which we believe it will not, a ſubſequent Act, laying Exciſe or Duty on other Commodities, encreaſing the Duty *per* Gallon, raiſing it alſo from private Conſumption, or obtaining Money by any other Means for the Publick Service, may be made, and the Money applied to the more ſpeedy Sinking this *Sixty Thouſand Pounds*.

2. There will probably be little or no Surplus left to the Diſpoſition of the Aſſembly. People now leave the Province faſter than they come into it. The Importation of *Germans* is pretty much over. Many go from us to ſettle where Land is cheaper.---The Danger attending Frontier Settlements will probably be long remembered, even after a Peace may be reſtored. And if our Inhabitants diminiſh, the Exciſe will be leſſened inſtead of being increaſed.---At its beſt, it produced *communibus Annis*, not more than *Three Thouſand Pounds per Annum*.

In former Exciſe Laws the Aſſembly have had the Diſpoſition of the Whole.---They preſerved the Publick Credit. Paid all Publick Debts punctually every Year---And have not abuſed the Truſt repoſed in them.

The Inſtruction is not a Royal but Proprietary Inſtruction, calculated to eſtabliſh arbitrary Government among us, to diſtreſs the Aſſembly and People, and put it out of their Power to ſupport their Complaints at Home. It would moreover deprive us of a juſt Right and Privilege, enjoyed from the firſt Settlement of the Country.

3. Lord *Loudon* is a Nobleman diſtinguiſhed by the great Truſt the Crown hath placed in him. We have likewiſe received a high Character of his Integrity and Uprightneſs, which induces us to confide in him. The Chance of War (which Heaven prevent) may, after ſeveral Removes, give him a Succeſſor unknown to us. If it ſhould be found neceſſary and convenient before the Money is expended, the Governor and Aſſembly can at any Time, by a little Act, ſubject the Remainder to the Order of his Succeſſor, the Commander in Chief for the Time being.

4. It is true, there was a Fund appropriated to ſink the Notes iſſued for the Grant to the *Crown-Point* Expedition. That Fund in a great Meaſure fails, by the Loſs of one whole County to the Enemy, and the Abandoning conſiderable Parts of other Counties, where Lands mortgaged to the Loan-Office are ſituated. The whole Sum was appropriated to the King's Service. And if thoſe Notes had not been iſſued, that Aſſiſtance could not have been given, as our Affairs were then circumſtanced. They cannot be redeemed in due Time by that Fund, without adding to the Diſtreſſes of the People, already too great, and the Publick Credit ought to be kept up, as it may be wanted on ſome future Emergency. Beſides, thoſe Notes bear Intereſt, and at this Time the Province is leſs able than ever to pay Intereſt. We ſhould now ſave Money by all Means in our Power,

5. Tho' the Law referred to may expire ſome Years before the Time limited in the Bill, yet as the Puniſhment is to be inflicted by Virtue of the preſent Law, and not by Virtue of the Law referred to, which is only referred to for the Deſcription of the Puniſhment; and as that Law after its Expiration will ſtill remain on our Records, we apprehend no Inconveniency can ariſe from the Reference objected to. If any ſhould ariſe, a ſubſequent Act may remedy it.

6. By all former Exciſe Laws, it was required of the Magiſtrates not to grant Recommendations till the Certificates of Payment of Exciſe were produced; but no Penalty was laid for their Non-compliance. A Law without a Penalty is vain. This has proved ſo; being generally diſregarded. As it is *for the King*, tending to the more effectual Collection of the Exciſe granted, and by no Means difficult to be complied with by the Magiſtrates, we think it reaſonable to fix a Penalty on that Breach of Duty.

7. If the Clauſe were, that the Collector ſhould not be capable of being re-appointed after one Year, the Reaſon would have more Weight. But he may, and probably will, be continued from Year to Year, if he ſhows himſelf diligent in Collecting, and punctual in Paying his Collections to the Treaſurer. We have found by Experience, that Officers appointed for long Terms, grow negligent of their Duty, and yet are not eaſily removed. Great Sums have thereby been loſt to the Publick. And we have had Inſtances of Collectors appointed to fill a Vacancy a Year before the Expiration of the Term, being extremely diligent, in order to recommend themſelves to a Continuance after the Year ſhould expire, which has proved much to the publick Advantage. Our Sheriffs and Coroners, whoſe Duty is more hard to learn, are choſen from Year to Year, without any Inconvenience.

8, 9. In theſe Particulars, the Bill is conformable to former Exciſe Laws, which have received the Royal Aſſent, and no Inconvenience has ariſen.

10. The Fund appropriated for ſinking the *Five Thouſand Pounds*, given for the *Canada* Expedition, was broke in upon by the late extraordinary Demands for Publick Money. *Five Thouſand Pounds* was given in Proviſions to General *Braddock*, and near *Four Thouſand Pounds* more to cut a Road for the King's Service at the Inſtance of that General; beſides large Sums for the Maintenance of *Indians*, extraordinary and expenſive Treaties, *&c.* not expected or foreſeen when the Fund was laid. It may therefore fall ſhort, and the outſtanding Debts not pay the Whole, but however the Publick Credit ought to be ſupported; and the new laid Exciſe is the moſt proper Fund to ſupply Deficiencies in the Old.

The Houſe cannot be ſuppoſed inſenſible of the Diſtreſſes of their Fellow-Subjects on the Frontiers. Several of the Members reſide there. They hoped they had in this Bill provided for thoſe People the Means of ſpeedy Aſſiſtance, and avoided all Objections. They ſee none now of Importance enough, in their Opinion, to prevent the Paſſage of the Bill. They grant the Money freely to the King's Uſe, and cannot admit of Amendments to a Money Bill: They therefore perſuade themſelves, that the Governor will conſider the preſent Circumſtances of the Province, and the Conſequence of diſpiriting the Inhabitants, by depriving them at this Time of their Privileges, without which they would think the Country ſcarce worth defending; and that he will not ſuffer a Proprietary Inſtruction, new, unjuſt, and unſeaſonable, to deprive His Majeſty of a Grant ſo large, ſo freely given, and ſo neceſſary for His Service; and for the Preſervation of the Proprietary Eſtate, as well as the ſecuring the Lives and Fortunes of the Inhabitants, who promiſed themſelves great Happineſs in being placed immediately under his Care and Protection.

September 15, 1756, A. M.

A Meſſage from the Governor, by the Secretary.

S I R,

The Governor returns the Bill, entituled, "An Act "for ſtriking the Sum of *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* in Bills of "Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe, and for "providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by "laying an Exciſe upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other "Spirits." And His Honour commands me to acquaint the Houſe, that he *will not* give his Aſſent to it; and, there being no Perſon to judge between the Governor and the Houſe in theſe Parts, he will immediately tranſmit to His Majeſty his Reaſons for ſo doing.

September 16, 1756, P. M.

The Houſe reſuming the Conſideration of the Governor's Objections to the Bill for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, and the Committee's Report thereupon, with the Governor's verbal Meſſage refuſing his Aſſent to the ſaid Bill, and alſo the Proprietary Inſtructions, preſcribing to the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Province, the Modes of their raiſing Money for the King's Service;

Reſolved, That the ſaid Proprietary Inſtructions are arbitrary and unjuſt, an Infraction of our Charter, a total Subverſion of our Conſtitution, and a manifeſt Violation of our Rights, as freeborn Subjects of *England*.

Reſolved, That the Bill for granting *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, to which the Governor has been pleaſed to refuſe his Aſſent, contains nothing "inconſiſtent with "our Duty to the Crown, or the Proprietary Rights," and is agreeable to Laws which have been hitherto enacted within this Province, and received the Royal Approbation.

Reſolved, That the Right of granting Supplies to the Crown is in the Aſſembly alone, as an eſſential Part of our Conſtitution, and the Limitation of all ſuch Grants as to the Matter, Manner, Meaſure and Time, is only in them.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the many frivolous Objections, which our Governors have been adviſed from Time to Time to make to our Money-Bills, were calculated with a View to embarraſs and perplex the Repreſentatives of the People, to prevent their doing any Thing effectual for the Defence of their Country, and thereby render them odious to their gracious Sovereign, and to their Fellow Subjects, both at Home and Abroad.

Reſolved, That the Proprietaries encreaſing their Reſtrictions upon the Governor, beyond what they had ever done before, at a Time when the Province is invaded by the King's Enemies, and barbarous Tribes of *Indians* are ravaging the Frontier Settlements, and their forbidding the Paſſing of any Bills whereby Money may be raiſed for the Defence of the Inhabitants, unleſs thoſe Inſtructions are ſtrictly complied with, is tyrannical, cruel and oppreſſive, with regard to the People, and extremely injurious to the King's Service: Since if the Aſſembly ſhould adhere to their Rights, as they juſtly might, the whole Province would be thrown into Confuſion, abandoned to the Enemy, and loſt to the Crown.

The Houſe therefore, reſerving their Rights in their full Extent on all future Occaſions, and PROTESTING againſt the Proprietary Inſtructions and Prohibitions, do, nevertheleſs, in Duty to the King, and Compaſſion for the ſuffering Inhabitants of their diſtreſſed Country, and in humble but full Confidence of the Juſtice of his Majeſty, and a *Britiſh* Parliament, wave their Rights on this preſent Occaſion only; and do further *Reſolve*, That a new Bill be brought in for granting a Sum of Money to the King's Uſe, and that the ſame be made conformable to the ſaid Inſtructions, *&c.*

Since our laſt Captain Bell arrived here from London, and has brought Advices to the Fifth of July; but being obliged to publiſh the foregoing Proceedings of the Governor and Aſſembly, we have only Room this Week for the following Letter.

Admiralty Office, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I HAVE the Pleaſure to deſire that you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that having ſailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by His Majeſty's Ship Phœnix off Majorca two Days before, when the Enemy's Fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, and diſtinguiſh any of the Enemy's Motions, and not at all judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were ſeventeen, and thirteen of thoſe appeared large. They at firſt ſtood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about Seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night, ſo that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather Gage of them, as well as to make ſure of the Land Wind. In the Morning, being very hazy, and not above five Leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the Enemy at Eleven, and at Day-Light had no Sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private Signal, being cloſe in with the Rear of our Fleet, I ſent the Princeſs Louiſa to chaſe one, and made the Signal for the Rear Admiral, who was neareſt the other, to ſend Ships to chaſe her. The Princeſs Louiſa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great Diſtance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two Captains, two Lieutenants, One hundred and two private Soldiers, who were ſent out the Day before with Six hundred Men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French Fleet, on our then appearing off the Place. The Phœnix (on Capt. Hervey's Offer) prepared to ſerve as a Fire Ship, but without damaging her as a Frigate till the Signal was made to prime, when ſhe was then to ſcuttle her Decks, every Thing elſe being prepared at the Time and Place allowed of. The Enemy now began to appear from the Maſt-head: I called in the Cruizers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the Enemy, and form'd the Line a head; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unſucceſsfully endeavoured to weather me: They were twelve large Ships of the Line, and five Frigates.

As ſoon as I judged the Rear of ours was the Length of their Van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the Signal for the Ships that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the Line, that ours might become equal in Number with theirs. At Two I made the Signal to engage, as I found it was the ſureſt Method of ordering every Ship to cloſe down on the one that fell to their Lot. And here I muſt expreſs my great Satisfaction at the very gallant Manner in which the Rear Admiral ſet the Van the Example, by inſtantly bearing down on the Ships he was to engage, with his Second, and who occaſioned one of the French Ships to begin the Engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore right down on the Ship that lay oppoſite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their Fire for ſome Time on going down. The Intrepid, in the Beginning, had his Foretopmaſt ſhot away, and as that hung on his Foreſail and backed it, he had no Command of his Ship, his Foretack, and all his Braces being cut at the ſame Time, ſo that he drove on the next Ship to him, and obliged that, and the Ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do ſo alſo for ſome Minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our Adverſary out of the Line, who put before the Wind, and had ſeveral Shot fired at him from his own Admiral. This not only cauſed the Enemy's Center to be unattacked, but left the Rear Admiral's Diviſion rather uncover'd for ſome very little Time. I ſent and called to the Ships ahead of me, to make ſail on and go down on the Enemy, and ordered the Cheſterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to ſupply the Intrepid's Place. I found the Enemy edged away conſtantly; and as they went three Feet to our one, they would never permit our cloſing with them, but take the Advantage of deſtroying our Rigging; for tho' I cloſed the Rear Admiral faſt, yet I found I could not again cloſe the Enemy, whoſe Van were fairly drove from their Line, but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this Time it was paſt Six, and the Enemy's Van and ours were at too great a Diſtance to engage; I perceived ſome of their Ships ſtretching to the Northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new Line. I made the Signal for the headmoſt Ships to tack, and thoſe that led before with the Larboard Tacks, to lead with the Starboad, that I might, by the firſt, keep (if poſſible) the Wind of the Enemy; and, by the ſecond, be between the Rear Admiral's Diviſion and the Enemy, as his had ſuffer'd moſt, as alſo to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad Condition, and whoſe Loſs would give the Ballance againſt us, if they attack'd us the next Morning, as I expected. I brought to about Eight that Night, to join the Intrepid, and to refit our Ships as faſt as poſſible, and continued ſo all Night. The next Morning we ſaw nothing of the Enemy, tho' we were ſtill laying to: Mahon was N. N. W. about Ten or Eleven Leagues. I ſent Cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Cheſterfield, who joined me next Day; and having, from a State and Condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has loſt her Captain) were very much damaged in their Maſts, I thought it proper, in this Situation, to call a Council of War, before I went again to look for the Enemy. I deſired the Attendance of General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their Opinions upon the preſent Situation, at which Council not the leaſt Contention or Doubt aroſe. I do not ſend their Lordſhips the Particulars of our Loſſes and Damage by this, as it would take me much Time, and that I am willing none ſhould be loſt in letting them know an Event of ſuch Conſequence. I diſpatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by Way of Barcelona, and am making the beſt of my Way to Gibraltar, from which Place I propoſe ſending their Lordſhips a more particular Account.

P. S. I muſt deſire you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that I have appointed Captain Hervey to the Command of the Defiance, in the Room of Captain Andrews, ſlain in the Action.

HALIFAX, September 3.

Since our laſt arrived here a ſmall Sloop and three ſmall Schooners, French Prizes, taken by the Ulyſſes off Louiſburg and Parts adjacent, but their Cargoes are not very valuable. Alſo a Schooner from Piſcataqua, one Richard Katrin, Maſter, taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, off Louiſburg: We hear that by her Papers it appears, that ſhe had cleared out at Piſcataqua for Boſton, with a Cargoe of Lumber, but meeting with contrary Winds, Fogs, or ſome other Accident, ſhe was found ſo near the Enemy's Coaſts that the Commodore thought fit to detain and ſend her in here. By ſome unlucky Accident the Cargoe has undergone a ſtrange Metamorphoſis, and is chang'd from that of Lumber to that of Proviſions, Pitch, Turpentine, Rozin, &c. The Commodore has taken the Captain and all his Men on board his own Ship.

Wedneſday the Ulyſſes arrived here from the Fleet to refit, having carried away her Bowſprit, which ſhe was obliged to ſupply with a Foremaſt taken out of one of her Prize Schooners, with which ſhe arrived here, and informs, that ſhe left the Fleet laſt Saturday, on their Station off Louiſburg, ALL WELL, having taken nothing ſince they left this Place but two or three ſmall Schooners: So that the Reports publiſhed in our laſt, brought in by ſome Fiſhermen, proves to be entirely groundleſs, and according to the common Saying; *Fiſherman's News!*

Sunday laſt Capt. Piggot ſail'd from hence in an arm'd Shallop on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies.

And on Monday laſt fell down to the Beach, and the next day ſail'd on a Cruize againſt his Majeſty's Enemies, the Privateer Schooner Waſp, Capt. M'Namara, mounting 12 Carriage Guns, and 20 Swivels, with about 70 Men; She is a prime Sailer, and we hope to hear of her Succeſs.

We have three other Privateers fitting out here, viz. The Snow Muſketoe, built in this Place, with 14 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels; Capt. Knox's Sloop of 10 Carriage Guns, and Swivels in Proportion, and Capt. Davis's Schooner, with 14 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns. The two laſt have got their Compliment of Hands, and expect to ſail in a few Days.

Two other Privateers, a Sloop and a Schooner, are alſo fitting out here to cruize againſt the French.

BOSTON, September 13.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Baker arrived here from Cadiz, which Place he left the ſame Time with Capt. Glover, (mentioned in our laſt) who is full in it, that Fort St. Philip's was not taken the 29th of June; he has given us an Extract from his Journal, which is as follows: July 4, I was in Carthagena, and that Day arrived a Catalon Veſſel, the Maſter of which depoſed upon Oath, that he paſſed cloſe by Minorca the 29th of June, and then ſaw Britiſh Colours at Fort St. Philip. July 10, I met Admiral Hawke's Squadron about eight Leagues above Gibraltar, upon a Wind, it being then Eaſterly, and counted 30 Sail.---That the Evening of the 11th the Winds came to the Weſtward, and continued ſo until the 24th of July.---That Meſſieurs Butler and Matthews at Cadiz had received certain Accounts from Gibraltar, dated July 22, and then had no Accounts of Minorca being taken; on the contrary, General Blakeney was well, and in high Spirits.

By a Veſſel juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies, we are informed,

formed, that a large Fleet of French Merchant Ships lately failed from Martineco for France, under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship, and the Warwick of 60 Guns, lately taken from us, with a Frigate: That they ſailed in Triumph by all our Iſlands, without any Interruption from our Men of War, but that a fine Privateer, of 14 Carriage Guns, fitted out at St. Kitts, went out and picked up a fine large Snow, which ſhe carried into Port, and went out again immediately, in Hopes of getting another Straggler; but it unluckily happened, that inſtead of a Prize, ſhe met with the French Frigate in her Return from the Fleet, by which ſhe was taken and carried into Martineco, where ſhe was immediately manned with Frenchmen, and, with the Frigate, ſent out on a Cruize. 'Tis ſaid a great Number of Engliſh Veſſels have been taken by the Enemy's Ships of War, but whether by their ſuperior Strength or Activity, we cannot ſay.

Extract of a Letter from the Maſter of a Veſſel at Cape Francois, dated July 27, 1756.

"This brings you the unfortunate Tidings of our meeting with three French Men of War in the Windward Paſſage, on the 27th of June, from which we could not make our Eſcape; taken, brought into this Port, and immediately tranſported to Priſon, where I found 14 Engliſh Maſters and Merchants from London, Briſtol, Hull and Liverpool; Fulham of Plymouth, New-England, Hix of Rhode-Iſland, Carpenter and myſelf of Providence. The French informs us, that they have taken and carried into the ſeveral Ports in this Iſland, 22 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels.---We are about 70 or 80 poor unfortunate Fellows in this Priſon, with about 100 Negroes."---

From the ſame Place we have Advice, that four large Dutch Ships were arrived there with a vaſt Quantity of Military Stores; that a grand Expedition was on Foot, deſigned, as it was thought, againſt Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

Friday Morning laſt, Captain Moore, in the Snow Sally, arrived here in 7 Weeks and three Days from Waterford, with Proviſions, for the King's Troops in this Province. He confirms the Account, that General Blakeney ſurrendered St. Philip's Caſtle, to the Duke de Richlieu, the 29th of June, as inſerted in our laſt, but that Blakeney had all the Honours of War allowed him, and that he and all his Garriſon were to be tranſported to Gibraltar, at the Expence of the French King.

On Friday Evening Captain Fortune arrived here in a French Prize Snow, Monſieur Depong De Fortune, late Maſter, taken on the ſecond Inſtant, in Lat. 32. 40, Long. 59, by Captain Randle, in the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch, of this Port. She was bound from Martinico for Nantz, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Two Days after ſhe ſailed from Martineco, a Fleet of Twenty-five Sail was to follow.

Saturday Evening laſt Captain Fenton, in the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, of 8 Guns, and Forty-five Men, returned from a ſhort Cruize, and has brought in with him a large French Schooner, called the America, Monſieur Michael Juan, Maſter, which he took on the Firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 32. Lon. 59, 57, bound for Nantz, from Martineco. On the Twenty-eighth of Auguſt, Captain Fenton engaged a French Ship of 18 Guns, and would have carried her, but one of his Guns burſting, obliged him to bear away.

The ſame Evening Captain Linus King, in the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, came in from a Cruize of 27 Days, and brought in with him the Ship La Fidella, Monſieur Sieurſack, Maſter, about 150 Tons, bound from Martineco for Bourdeaux; and the Snow L'Ambier, Monſieur L'Ambier, Maſter, bound from Martineco for Bourdeaux alſo, both taken the firſt Inſtant. The Night before, Captain King took the Ship Chavalmaria, Monſieur Deſpaſarius, Maſter, about 250 Tons, 6 Guns, and 25 Men, bound from Martineco, for Bayonne, and ordered her for this Port, but ſhe is not yet arrived.

The ſame Evening alſo, Captain William Waynman, Commander of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudon, came in from a Cruize, and has brought in with him a large French Ship of 16 Carriage Guns, and 45 Men, Monſieur Jaque Dezannois, Maſter, bound from Martineco for Nantz, which he took on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 35, after a ſmart Engagement of two Hours, in which Captain Waynman had three Men ſlightly wounded, and the Top of his Main-maſt ſhot away. There was one Man killed on board the Prize, and ſeveral wounded, but none mortally.

All the above Prizes (except the Snow ſent in by Capt. Randle) were Part of a Fleet of 25 Sail, that ſailed from Martineco for Old France, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship, a 60 Gun Ship, and a Frigate of 40 Guns; and are all loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. We are told that another Fleet of 100 Sail, was ſoon to ſail from the ſame Iſland for Old France.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated Auguſt 6, 1756.

"*We have a certain Account of the Loſs of Port-Mahon. The French attacked Queen's Fort, on the 29th of June, Sword in Hand, and carry'd it, with the Loſs of 800 Men by their own Confeſſion. Blakeney who could not have held out more than a Day or two longer, ſurrendered upon the moſt honourable Terms, namely that he ſhould march out with the Honours of War, accompanied with four Pieces of Cannon, and four covered Waggons, and all to be tranſported to Gibraltar; having obtained alſo Liberty for the Greeks and Jews to ſettle their Affairs and depart in 6 Months.*"

The Accounts received from Albany ſince our laſt, concerning Oſwego, are more favourable than thoſe that have been inſerted heretofore; for we are aſſured, from good Authority, that ſome white People are returned to Albany, who were diſpatched to Oſwego, in order to reconnoitre the Woods, and, if poſſible, to get a View of the Place, who report, that they lay two Nights there, where every Thing that could be of Service to the French was carried away, and the Forts and Houſes intirely demoliſhed; that no Signs of Murder or Maſſacre was to be ſeen; and that they found only three Graves, which were very handſomely made up, and one in particular, which they imagined was Colonel Mercer's.

'Tis alſo ſaid, That a Negroe Fellow, who made his Eſcape after the Garriſon of Oſwego was taken, is lying ſick at the Oneida Caſtle, and ſays, that immediately after Col. Mercer was killed, the Place was given up to the French, by Order of Lieutenant Col. Littlehill; that the Number of the Beſiegers were but little ſuperior to thoſe of the Beſieged; and that the Enemy had no other Cannon than thoſe they got at Fort Ontario.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Saturday laſt arrived an Expreſs from Colonel ARMSTRONG, of Cumberland County, with Advice, that he marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th paſt, with about 300 of our Provincial Forces, on an Expedition againſt Kittanning, a Town of our Indian Enemies, on the Ohio, about 25 Miles above Fort Duqueſne. On the 3d Inſtant he joined the advanced Party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks-Town; and on the Seventh in the Evening, being within ſix Miles of Kittanning, the Scouts diſcovered a Fire in the Road, and reported that there were but three, or at moſt four, Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt ſurprizing thoſe Indians at that Time, leſt if one ſhould eſcape the Town might be alarmed; ſo Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve Men, was left to watch them, with Orders not to fall upon them till Day-break; and our Forces turned out of the Path, to paſs by their Fire without diſturbing them. About Three in the Morning, having been guided by the Whooping of the Indian Warriors at a Dance in the Town, they reached the River, 100 Perches below the Body of the Town, near a Corn Field, in which a Number of the Enemy lodged out of their Cabbins, as it was a warm Night. As ſoon as Day appeared, and the Town could be ſeen, the Attack began in the Corn Field, through which our People charged, killing ſeveral of the Enemy, and entered the Town. Captain Jacobs, Chief of the Indians, gave the War Whoop, and defended his Houſe bravely through Loopholes in the Logs. And the Indians generally refuſing Quarters, which were offered them, declaring they were Men, and would not be Priſoners, Colonel Armſtrong (who now received a Wound in his Shoulder by a Muſket Ball) ordered their Houſes to be ſet on Fire over their Heads, which was immediately done by the Officers and Soldiers with great Activity. When the Indians were told they would be burnt if they did not ſurrender, one of them reply'd, he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died; and as the Heat approached, ſome began to ſing.----Some however burſt out of the Houſes, and attempted to reach the River, but were inſtantly ſhot down.---Captain Jacobs, in getting out of a Window, was ſhot, and ſcalped, as alſo his Squaw, and a Lad, called the King's Son. The Indians had a Number of ſpare Arms in their Houſes, loaded, which went off in quick Succeſſion as the Fire came to them; and Quantities of Gun-powder which had been ſtored in every Houſe blew up from time to time, throwing ſome of their Bodies a great Height into the Air.---A Body of the Enemy, on the oppoſite Side of the River, fired on our People, and being ſeen to croſs the River at a Diſtance, as if to ſurround our Men, they collected ſome Indian Horſes that were near the Town, to carry off the Wounded, and then retreated without going back to the Corn Field to pick up the Scalps of thoſe killed there in the Beginning of the Action. Several of the Enemy were alſo killed in the River as they attempted to eſcape by fording it: And it was computed that in all between Thirty and Forty were deſtroyed, though we brought off but 12 Scalps.------Eleven Engliſh Priſoners were releaſed, and brought away; who informed the Colonel, that beſides the Powder (of which the Indians boaſted they had enough for ten Years War with the Engliſh) there was a great Quantity of Goods burnt, which the French had made them a Preſent of but ten Days before. The Priſoners alſo informed, That that very Day, two Battoes of Frenchmen, with a large Party of Delaware and French Indians, were to have joined Captain Jacobs, to march and take Fort Shirley; and that 24 Warriors had ſet out before them the preceding Evening;-----which proved to be the Party that had kindled the Fire the Night before: For our People, returning, found Lieutenant Hogg wounded in three Places, and learnt that he had in the Morning attacked the ſuppoſed Party of 3 or 4 at the Fire, according to Order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them however at the firſt Fire, and fought them an Hour, when having loſt three of his beſt Men, the reſt, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the Enemy purſuing them.---Lieutenant Hogg died ſoon after of his Wounds.-----Captain Mercer, being wounded in the Action, was carried off by his Enſign and eleven Men, who left the main Body in their Return, to take another Road, and were not come in when the Expreſs came away. He had four of the recovered Priſoners with him, and ſome of the Scalps. It is feared he may be intercepted.

On the Whole, it is allowed to be the greateſt Blow the Indians have received ſince the War began, and if well followed, may ſoon make them weary of continuing it. The Conduct of Colonel Armſtrong, in marching ſo large a Body through the Enemy's Country, and coming ſo cloſe to the Town, without being diſcovered, is deſervedly admired and applauded; as well as the Bravery of both Officers and Men in the Action. And we hope their Example may have all the good Effects that are naturally to be expected from it.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, at Fort Littleton, September 14, 1756.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Armſtrong* wounded.
In his Company, 2 private Men killed, and 3 wounded.
Capt. *Hamilton*'s Company, one killed.
Capt. *Mercer*'s Company.
Himſelf and one Man wounded; 7 killed; himſelf, his Enſign, and 7 Men miſſing.
Capt. *Armſtrong*'s Company.
Lieutenant *James Hogg*, and 5 Men killed; 5 wounded; and 6 miſſing.
Capt. *Ward*'s Company.
One killed; 1 wounded, and 3 miſſing.
Capt. *Potter*'s Company.
Enſign *James Potter*, and 1 Man wounded.
Capt. *Steel*'s Company, 1 miſſing.

A LIST of the Engliſh Priſoners, retaken from the Indians at the Kittanning, viz.

Anne M'Cord, Wife of John M'Cord, taken at M'Cord's Fort at Conneeocheague. Martha Thorn, about ſeven Years old, taken at the ſame Place. Barbara Hicks, taken at the Connoloways. Catherine Smith, a German Child, taken near Shamokin. Margaret Hood, taken near the Mouth of Connecocheague, in Maryland. Thomas Girty, taken at Fort Granville. Sarah Kelly, taken near Winchester, in Virginia. Beſides one Woman, a Boy, and two little Girls, who, with Capt. Mercer, and Enſign Scott, ſeparated from the main Body, as they began their March from the Kittanning, and are not yet come in.

Since receiving the above Return from Fort Littleton, we are informed, that Capt. Mercer, and 23 Perſons, are returned ſafe, which makes up the Number of the Miſſing, and the four releaſed Priſoners.

Captain Snook, from Liſbon, brings a Confirmation of Minorca being ſurrendered to the French on the 29th of June, on the ſame honourable Capitulation as mentioned in our laſt. The noble Blakeney, and his brave Garriſon, made a moſt gallant Defence, and would have kept the Place, if they had received proper Succours; but being diſappointed of them, and quite worn out with Fatigue, and having loſt about 500 of their Men, they were obliged at laſt to give up that moſt important Fortreſs of St. Philip's. The French, it is ſaid, loſt above 10,000 Men in the Reduction of it.

Captain Snook likewiſe informs us, that the Admirals Byng and Weſt, with eight Captains, were ſent to England in the Antelope Man of War; and that the late Governor of Gibraltar, and ſome of his Officers, were alſo ſent home: That Admiral Hawke, with a large Fleet of Capital Ships, ſailed from Gibraltar for Portmahon on the Eighth of July: And that Captain Teage, on his Paſſage from London for Newfoundland, met with, engaged and took, a large Martineco Man, which he carried into Liſbon; her Cargoe ſaid to be worth 12,000 Pounds Sterling.

By Captain Keene, from Monſſerrat, there is Advice, that there are a Number of Privateers out from both the Engliſh and French Iſlands: That a Privateer belonging to Antigua, of ten Guns, has been lately taken by a French Frigate: That a ſmall Privateer, from the ſame Place, had taken three Veſſels that belonged to a homeward bound Fleet from Martineco, under Convoy of three Men of War; and that ſome others of our Privateers had picked up four more from the ſame Fleet.

We hear his Honour the GOVERNOR will be pleaſed to review the PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT on Tueſday next.

The Otter, Capt. Rankin, was to leave London for this Place in about a Fortnight after Capt. Bell ſailed.

Captain Moore, arrived in New-York from Waterford, ſpoke with Capt. Childs, bound to Briſtol from Virginia, about 190 Leagues from the Land, who informed him that a Privateer Schooner, from Cape-Breton, had chaced ſeveral Veſſels off Cape-Henry, but took none, and that ſhe had ſtretched away to the Northward. He was chaced on the 15th Inſtant by a Schooner, which he took to be the ſame Privateer, a few Miles from the Land, but Night coming on he got clear.

Capt. Bryce arrived in Maryland from Barbados adviſes, that on the 19th ult. between the Latitudes of 21 and 22, he was chaced by 10 Sail of Men of War ſix Hours (whether French or Engliſh could not tell) but he outſailing them, they ſtood away to the Northward.

The three following Bills have been paſſed at this Sitting by the Governor and Aſſembly, *viz.*

An ACT *for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of* Philadelphia, *and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the neceſſary Expences thereof.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of* Thirty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and giving the ſame to the King's Uſe; and for providing a Fund to ſink the Bills ſo to be emitted, by laying an Exciſe on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits.*

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joſeph Yeates, *a languiſhing Priſoner in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *with reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Humbird, Daniel Tatem, from New-York.
-------- Molly, Ebenezer Love, from New-Providence.
-------- Endeavour, James Nicholls, from Boſton.
Ship Pennſylvania, Charles Lyon, from New-York.
----- Betty Salley, Edward Snead, from Ditto.
Schooner Mulberry, Charles Dingee, from Ditto.
Ship Philadelphia, Robert Ferguſon, from Ditto.
----- Iſabella and Maria, William Cuzzins, from Ditto.
Snow Unity, Magnus Bell, from London.
Sloop Speedwell, Eliſha Dobbins, from New-London.
Brig Succeſs, John Harper, from Halliſax.
----- Hannah, William Snook, from Liſbon.
Sloop William and Sarah, Chriſtopher Sinnott, from St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Mary Ann, Samuel Stofforth, for Bermuda.
-------- Endeavour, James Nicholls, for Boſton.

CLEARED. *Sloop Dove, Henry Rothwell, to New-York.*
Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Doggett to Ditto.
Brig Cumberland, John Lowries, to Antigua.
Sloop Patty, Samuel Houſe, to Halliſax.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, Thomas Price, to New-York.
Snow Prince George, John Barry, to Surrinam.
Ship Lark, Thomas Callender, to London.

ON Saturday next will be publiſhed and ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young Negroe boys; both have had the ſmall-pox. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1756.

For *CAPE-FEAR*, in *North-Carolina*,

The SLOOP *HANNAH*, BERNARD BADGER Commander, Will ſail in about 18 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the ſaid Commander, or *Donaldſon* and *Fuller*, at their Store in Water-ſtreet.

Juſt imported in the Snow Unity, Capt. Bell, from London, and to be ſold by

EMANUEL JOSIAH,

At his ſtore, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. William Fiſher's, at very reaſonable rates,

BROADCLOTHS, kerſeys, drab plains, blue, red and green halfthicks, red, white and ſtriped flannels, nap and beaver coating, buff, blue and green hair ſhag, worſted caps, men and womens worſted and thread hoſe, cambletS, worſted damaſks, ozenbrigs, double roſe linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide cotton and linen checks, coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, ivory and horn combs, printed linens, Iriſh ſheeting, foolſcap and common writing paper, lettering and ſcarlet gartering, Pomerania linen, dowlas, Flanders bed-ticks, tandem double ſileſiae, tandem garlix, clear, flower'd and piſtol lawns, clouting diaper, cambricks, bordered bandanoes, lungee and ſilk romals, Perſian taffeties, cotton romals, floor carpets, ſewing ſilk, tapes and binding, nutmegs, cloves and mace, and ſundry other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

℔ 7s. 6d.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote.

Just imported in the Unity, Magnus Bell, and other ships from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

SOLOMON FUSSELL,

At the Hand-ſaw and Crown, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, for ready money, or ſhort credit,

FINE and ſuperfine broadcloths, ozenbrigs, German ſerges, kerſeys, flannels, halfthicks, nap coating, bearſkin, ſtriped linſeys and duffils, fine and ſuperfine ſhaloons, black and blue everlaſtings, fine calimancoes, ruſſels, double and ſingle cambletS, hair plush, tammies, durants, Joan's ſpining, thickſetts, beſt double and ſingle damaſks, poplins, 7 eights, 3 qr. yard wide, and yard 3 eights wide cotton and linen checks, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, womens fine white glaized lamb gloves and double glaized kid mitts, Scots and ſilk handkerchiefs, 6 and 7 qr. bed bunts, 13 nail bed ticks, 9 qr. Flanders ditto, white, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk and thread, ſilk laces, long and clear lawns, cambricks, printed cottons, fine chints and calicoes, ſtay trimmings, men and womens hoſe, womens ſtuff ſhoes, worſted quality, black paduaſoy, ſealing wax, wafers, Holman's inkpowder, quarto bibles, young man's beſt companions, writing paper, tapes, pins, firrets, gartering, men and youths felt hats, rugs, blankets, variety of metal, horn, ſilk and hair coat and waiſtcoat buttons, twiſt, ſleeve buttons, bone ſcale table knives and forks, Hoole's piſtol capt and Howe's ſhoe knives, variety of braſs and iron ſtock locks, files and raſps, ſaſh and ſcrew pullies and lines, pewter diſhes, plates, porringers, ſpoons, tankards and tea-pots, various kinds of ſaws, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels, ſhoemakers and carpenters hammers, ſhingling hatchets, compaſſes, rules, braſs knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood ſcrews, ſnuffers, augers, gouges, chizels, various kinds of braſs and iron hinges, ſmiths vizes, anvils, ſhoe nippers and pinchers, a neat aſſortment of joiners and ſaddlers furnitre, gimblets, fire ſhovels and tongs, gun locks, flints, coffin handles, ſhoe and knee buckles, braſs and iron wire, various ſorts of bruſhes, razors, lancets, horſefleams, frying pans, bear and wine cocks, center, chair, wimble, gouge noſe, and coopers bitts, ſhoe tacks, awl blades and hafts, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 24 d. nails, tenter hooks, ſprigs, trunk and clout nails, carpenters axes and adzes, drawing knives, warming pans, iron pots, braſs and iron kettles, cart boxes, madder, ground and whole redwood and fuſtick, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, yellow oker, Venetian red and yellow, whiting, logwood, linſeed oil, brimſtone, genuine Bateman's drops, glue, rozin, copperas, allom, window glaſs, muſcovado ſugar, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. There are alſo to be ſold two houſes in Pewter-platter-alley, oppoſite the Printing-office, no ground-rent on them. For terms of ſale, enquire of ſaid Solomon Fuſſell.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, and county of Glouceſter, in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, bounding on the river Delaware, about eight miles below Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, 100 acres of which is meadow ground, and within good bank. On the ſaid plantation is a large new dwelling-houſe and barn, with ſeveral other out-houſes, a good draw-well, and a young orchard. For terms of ſale, enquire of James Talman, in Philadelphia, or John Rambo, living on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Linn, in Upper Providence, on the 26th of July laſt, a dark bay horſe, about four years old, near 15 hands high, paces ſome, has a ſmall ſtar, ſhod before, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner coming and deſcribing his other marks, and paying charges, may have him again of me CHARLES LINN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Enoch Armitage, late of Horſham townſhip, deceaſed, for effects bought at vendue, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to pay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Barbara and Benjamin Armitage, junior, adminiſtrators, who will give attendance for that purpoſe at the houſe of the aforeſaid deceaſed, on Friday the 8th of October, and on Friday the 12th of November. *Barbara* and *Benjamin Armitage*, junior.

N. B. *There is yet to be ſold by ſaid adminiſtrators, a pair of good ſmith's bellows.*

To be ſold by

ABRAHAM CARPENTER,

On Pooles's Hill, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE parcel of white oak hogſheads and tierces, fit for cyder or other liquors, or bread or corn for merchants; they will be ſold almoſt as cheap as old rum hogſheads, and are much better for cyder; alſo a parcel of rum and ſugar hogſheads truſs-hoops ready made, good work, of the beſt tough hickory, and well rivetted. Said Carpenter, and Son, ſtill continue to make and ſell the beſt cattle bows, and ladle and ſkimmer handles for the Weſt-Indies, all of the beſt of hickory.

N. B. Good Horſes and chairs to hire. Likewiſe three good ſaddle-horſes to ſell, ſix and ſeven years old.

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern Liberties, about two miles and a half from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE aſſortment of freſh garden ſeeds, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies, at very reaſonable rates. *Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe a quantity, may ſpeedily be ſupplied, by applying to* JOHN BISSELL, *near the Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, where they may be informed of the various ſorts, and different prices.*

TO be ſold, by publick vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 7th of October next (the ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon) a valuable tract, plantation or piece of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, nearly oppoſite Mr. Francis's country ſeat, four miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 50 acres, or upwards, as may ſuit the purchaſer, being partly wood, and partly arable land, with a conſiderable quantity of good meadow ground, curiouſly ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, having an agreeable proſpect, a healthy ſituation, with a fruitful ſoil. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſame, may ſee a draft thereof, and view the land.

ANN GARRET.

N. B. The title is indiſputable.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION, containing 124 acres, in good repair, with a dwelling-houſe, and a well near the door, barn, ſtable, a new ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good ſpring in it, and an orchard with a great many grafted trees, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, on Buſſeltown road, joining Pennypack creek, land of Mr. Samuel Swift, George Northorp, Joſeph Laughlin, and Robert Thomas. Credit will be given if required. Enquire of THOMAS CADWALADER, or JOSEPH SIMS, in Philadelphia.

To be LETT,

A VERY convenient houſe and garden, with a good orchard and paſture thereunto belonging, on Moyamenſing road, about one mile diſtance from the town, now in the tenure of James Keappock, where the ſign of the Sun is now kept. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, by applying to James Keappock aforeſaid, may know the terms.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1756.

TO be ſold, by publick vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of this inſtant September, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a lot of ground in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Academy, with a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen thereon; the lot is 20 feet front, and 132 feet deep; the houſe, including an alley, 20 feet front, and 18 feet deep, or thereabouts; the kitchen 14 feet deep. The whole clear of groundrent. The title deeds are on record. The ſale to be made in truſt for the uſe of the ſurviving heirs of John Price deceaſed, by

MATTHIAS KEENE, and JOSEPH WATKINS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Lewis Evans, late of this city deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective ballances: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in proved, that the ſame may be diſcharged by JOHN EVANS, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Clampffer, late of this city, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to come and pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by William Clampffer, Executor. Tbctf.

New-Jerſey, Glouceſter, May 10, 1756.

TO *be ſold by the ſubſcribers, living in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, the following lots of land, ſituate at Cherry-garden, on Society-Hill, in the city of Philadelphia, viz. one bank lot, fronting Water-ſtreet, thirty feet, and extending back to Front ſtreet; and one water lot, fronting the ſaid bank lot on the lower ſide of Water ſtreet, and extending into the river Delaware two hundred and fifty feet. For title, and terms of ſale, enquire of* SAMUEL HARRISON, *and* JOHN HINCHMAN. *Tbctf.*

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, late the eſtate of Mary Mickle, deceaſed, containing 275 acres, about 70 acres of which is upland, 15 acres of mowable meadow, and about 45 acres more meadow may be made. There is on the place a dwelling-houſe, a very good orchard, and a good well near the Houſe. It is well watered and timbered. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to John Stokes, in Willingborough, in the ſame county, who will inform him of the terms of ſale.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others, Electors of the County of* YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour you did me laſt year, in putting me upon the *Return* for *Sheriff*, claims my moſt grateful acknowledgments; pleaſe to accept of my hearty Thanks for ſuch an Inſtance of your Favour; and as I intend to ſtand a *Candidate* for the *Sheriff's Office* the enſuing Election, I requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt. Whether I ſucceed or not, I ſhall always acknowledge myſelf,

Gentlemen,
Your very affectionate Friend,
and humble Servant,
JOSEPH ADLUM.

New-Caſtle county, Auguſt 28, 1756.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS Godfrey Brown, late of Chriſtiana Hundred, and county aforeſaid, a German, but talks tolerable Engliſh, nigh ſixty years of age, about five feet three inches high, ſlender in body, has ſhort brown frizley hair, ſmall face, and little hollow eyes, his chin ſtands remarkably out, and his mouth far in, ſo that his chin and noſe almoſt meet, ſeems to liſp when he ſpeaks, from his want of teeth, and is of a ſwarthy complexion, is abſconded from his uſual place of abode, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have murdered a certain Mary Reel, and her ſon, whoſe bodies are found on his plantation. Theſe are to give notice, that whoever will apprehend ſaid Godfrey Brown, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Fifteen Pounds reward, which reward is offered by Col. William Armſtrong, David Buſh, and Richard M'William, Eſquires, three of his majeſty's juſtices for ſaid county.

N. B. There are in the goal of this county, a white man, named Arthur M'Claſkin, and a Negroe man, named James Hoburn, they both ſay they are free; M'Claſkin is a ſhort well-ſet fellow, wears his own black hair, is of a black complexion; has on, a coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. The Negroe is ſlender in body, about 40 years of age, and ſays he was ſet free by Henry Rennalds, of Cheſter county. Any perſon having any demands againſt ſaid perſons, are deſired to come in four weeks after this date, and take them out, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff.

WHOEVER hath occaſion for a young man, qualified to teach in a ſchool, or to ſerve a merchant or ſhopkeeper; alſo for a journeyman joiner, and many other tradeſmen and ſervants, *may, by applying to the* PUBLICK REGISTER OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE, within two doors of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *be informed where to be provided.*

A bell metal mortar and peſtle to be diſpoſed of; ſeveral horſes to be ſold; a ſober truſty man, who underſtands the ſeveral branches of farming, and labourers to work at plantation work, are wanting.

Theſe are to give NOTICE,

TO all gentlemen who deſire to learn the right Method and true Art of DEFENCE, and purſuit of the *Small Sword* in its greateſt perfection, and extraordinary quick and ſpeedy, with all the guards, parades, thruſts and leſſons thereunto belonging, fully deſcribed, and the beſt rule for playing againſt artiſts or others, with blunts or ſharps; that they may be taught the ſame by me RICHARD LYNEALL, profeſſor and maſter of the ſaid art, who is to be ſpoke with at the Tun tavern, in Water-ſtreet, I having taught the ſaid art in this city in the years 1741, 1742, and 1743, to the entire ſatisfaction and applauſe of divers gentlemen.

Note, He teaches gentlemen either in private or publick, by the month, or by the whole.

Bucks County, September 1, 1756.

THESE are to deſire Samuel M'Coy, taylor, to come and pay charges for wintering and paſturing a horſe, and take him away within thirty days, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, of the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

To be SOLD,

THREE tracts or parcels of land, lying within about a mile of each other, ſituate near the head of Mantua-creek, in Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, one of which contains 140 acres, whereon is a fine thriving cedar ſwamp, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. One other tract contains 90 acres, all woodland, well watered, with a good conveniency for a griſt mill or ſaw-mill. The other tract contains 50 acres, being woodland. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe all or any of the ſaid tracts, by applying to Benjamin Lodge, living near Mantua Creek aforeſaid, or to William Pearſon, at Kenſington, near Philadelphia, may be informed as to title and terms of ſale. The Payments will be made eaſy.

N. B. Timber-wheel, clothiers, and packing-ſcrews, with all ſorts of mill work, ſaw-mill ſaws, ſteel or iron made after the beſt manner, with diſpatch, and at reaſonable rates, by the ſaid William Pearſon, at the place aforeſaid. ⊙ 6 *W.*

ROBERT RAGG,

INTending for England this Fall, deſires all perſons indebted to him, to make ſpeedy payment. He has a good aſſortment of India and European goods, which he will ſell very cheap for ready money.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 24, 1756.

NOW in the goal of this county, a Negroe man, who ſays he belongs to Mr. John Rodman, in Bucks county, he is a little ſhort fellow, about 50 years of age. Theſe are to deſire his maſter to come or ſend for him, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees in four weeks after the above date, by

JOHN CLARK, goaler.

York-town, York county, Sept. 2, 1756.

RUN away from Joſeph Chambers, of York-town, a well-ſet active Negroe fellow, named James, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: Had on a brown coloured coat, lined with white coloured calimancoe, a brown jacket, lined with Briſtol ſtuff, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and a hat, but I know not what ſort. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if taken in this province, and Three Pounds if taken out of it, paid by JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

N. B. He can beat a drum, and has a great deſire to be amongſt ſoldiers. He was ſeen near Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be in or about town. Whoever ſecures him as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid as mentioned above, by Joſeph Bell, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Imported in the Philadelphia, Captain Forlyth, from London, and the William and Mary, Captain Southcott, from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

RHEA and *WIKOFF*,

At their ſtore, the fifth door below Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

BEſt London muſkets London proof, ditto with bayonets, carbines, trading and birding guns, cutlaſſes, lead and ſhot, ſilver watches, with enamelled plates; an aſſortment of new faſhioned pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, thickſets, Scots threads, white galoon, cord and braid, ſilk cord, hairbine, black, blue, yellow, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured taffeties, ſtriped, blue and cloth coloured ell wide perſians, a variety of ſtamped cottons and linens, calicoes and dark ground chints, India and Engliſh chints in patterns, Italian crape and tiffany for mourning, red and blue bandanoes, ſecterſoy romals, culgee handkerchiefs, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, black ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, ſilk caps, double allopeens, duroys, womens chipt, black horſe hair and flower'd ſattin hats, wool cards, London loaf ſugar, black pepper, horſewhips, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants, pink, blue and cloth coloured tammies, black bombazeen, bone wood, ſtick and black fans, nankeens, womens and girls white and coloured glaized lamb mittens and gloves, mens and womens black ruff top ditto, womens bath lamb mittens, bobbins and tapes, long and ſhort ſcythes, ſplit bone and buck table knives and forks, round ivory handle ditto, barbers and ſmall ſciſſars, ell neck cuttoes, with dagger points, buck ſealed penknives, piſtol cap knives, with dagger points, buffler, buck and braſs handle penknives, Barlow's ditto, fine pearl and tortoiſe handle ſilver back four blade knives, razors, lancets, horſe phleams, braſs and enamelled ink-pots and fountain pens, fine boil'd double cambiets, cloth colour'd, crimſon and green double worſted damaſks, black, blue, pink, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd calimancoes, black, blue, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet ſhaloons, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, cloth colour'd and green naps, red and blue half-thicks, kerſeys, red and blue pennyſtone and bays, ſtriped and red flannels, bearſkins, forreſt cloths, green and mottled rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped and croſs-barr'd tobines, mourning crapes, 6-qr. and yard-wide muſlins, lungee romals, perſian and ſooſey handkerchiefs, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſilk cambiets and camblettees, blue and green chinaes and harrateens for beds, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace and cloves, buttons and hair, white and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring and alamode, 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems and garlix, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, napkening and clouting diaper, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, ozenbrigs, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of check linens, bed-bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering and qualities, a variety of new faſhion'd ribbons, flat and round ſilk laces, pins, writing paper, cotton counterpains, buckrams, an aſſortment of ſteel, metal and braſs buckles, ſnuff boxes, metal buttons, braſs cocks, a variety of door and cloſet locks, hinges, drawing knives, hand ſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, broad axes, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, ſhort pipes, faggots of ſteel, felt hats, black worſted ſtockings, an aſſortment of ſadlery, gun locks, variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, ſetts of hearted deſk locks, an aſſortment of till locks in ſuits, ſprigs, braſs patent candleſticks, ink-powder, ſealing wax, japanned waiters, red lead and letharge, Dutch painted tea-tables, and Madeira wine by the Pipe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

To be Sold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their ſtore, on Bickley's wharff,

BARR and pig-iron, Weſt-India and New-England rum, melaſſes, ſugar, and an aſſortment of European goods, imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are ſilver watches, lead, and ſhot.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to Captain John Phillips's, where Joſhua Fiſher formerly kept ſtore, for ready money, or ſhort credit,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Tbctf.

THOMAS M'JANETT,

Intending to go to England next fall,

DEſires all perſons indebted to him and Company, to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts. What goods are on hand, will be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit.

The ſecond door above the POST-OFFICE, in Third-ſtreet, are to be ſold the following goods, viz.

A LARGE aſſortment of ſaws of various denominations, carpenters axes and adzes, joiners hatchets, various ſorts of chizels, gouges and ſurmers, two feet rules, compaſſes, braſs dividers, iron ſquares, drawing knives, bench vizes, plane irons, warranted to be good, claw hammers, augers, box and HV gimblets, Turkey oil ſtone, fiſh-ſkin, moſt ſorts of houſe locks and hinges, alſo cheſt, box, table and clock caſe ditto, braſs egg nob latches, thumb ditto, moſt ſorts of nails and ſprigs, ſaſh pulley and cord, London glue, an aſſortment of files, cotton chalk lines, bricklayers trowels, plaiſtering ditto; lathing hammers, coopers axes and adzes, howels, bung and tap borers, crows irons, dowelling bitts, pinning ditto, center ditto, ſhoemakers knives, ſize-ſticks, pinchers, nippers, awl-helves, blades and tacks, hand bellows, warming pans, frying ditto, horſewhips, curry combs and bruſhes, hard metal ſpoons, knives and forks, candleſticks and ſnuffers, ſadd irons, coffee mills, muſkets, an aſſortment of braſs furniture for deſks and cheſts of drawers, &c. Where all ſorts of carpenters and joiners planes are made by SAMUEL CARUTHERS. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

September 30, 1756. NUMB. 1449.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

ODE to the Inhabitants of PENNSYLVANIA.

I.

STILL ſhall the Tyrant Scourge of Gaul
With waſteful Rage reſiſtleſs fall
On BRITAIN's ſlumb'ring Race?
Still ſhall ſhe wave her bloody Hand
And threatning Banners o'er this Land,
To BRITAIN's fell Diſgrace?

II.

And not one generous Chieftain riſe
(Who dares the Frowns of War deſpiſe,
And treacherous *Fear* diſclaim,)
His Country's Ruin to oppoſe,
To hurl Deſtruction on her Foes,
And blaſt their riſing Fame?

III.

In BRITAIN's Cauſe, with Valour fir'd,
BRADDOCK, unhappy Chief! expir'd,
And claim'd a Nation's Tear;
Nor could OSWEGO's Bulwarks ſtand
The Fury of a ſavage Band,
Tho' SCHUYLER's Arm was there.

IV.

Still ſhall this motely, murd'rous Crew
Their deep deſtructive Arts purſue,
And gen'ral Horror ſpread?
No----ſee! BRITANNIA's Genius riſe!
Swift o'er th'Atlantic Foam ſhe flies,
And lifts her laurell'd Head!

V.

Lo! ſtreaming thro' the clear blue Sky
Great LOUDON's awful Banners fly,
In *Britiſh* Pomp diſplay'd!
Soon ſhall the gallant Chief advance;
Before him ſhrink the Sons of *France*,
Confounded and diſmay'd.

VI.

Then riſe, illuſtrious *Britons*, riſe!
Great *Freedom* calls, purſue her Voice,
And ſave your Country's Shame!
Let every Hand for BRITAIN arm'd,
And every Breaſt with Virtue warm'd,
Aſpire at deathleſs Fame!

VII.

But chief let PENNSYLVANIA wake,
And on the Foes her Terrors ſhake,
Their gloomy Troops defy;
For lo! her ſmoaking Farms and Plains,
Her Captive Youths and murder'd Swains,
For Vengeance louder cry.

VIII.

Why ſhould we ſeek inglorious Reſt,
Or ſink with thoughtleſs Eaſe oppreſt,
While War inſults ſo near?
While ruthleſs, fierce, athirſt for Blood,
Bellona's Sons, a deſperate Brood!
In furious Bands appear!

IX.

Rouze, rouze at once, and boldly chaſe
From their deep Haunts the ſavage Race,
Till they confeſs you Men.
Let other ARMSTRONGS * grace the Field;
Let other Slaves before them yield,
And tremble round DU QUESNE.

X.

And thou, our Chief, and martial Guide,
Of Worth approv'd, of Valour try'd
In many a hard Campaign,
O DENNY, warm'd with *Britiſh* Fire,
Our unexperienc'd Troops inſpire,
And Conqueſt's Laurels gain!

* *The worthy and gallant Colonel* ARMSTRONG, *who at the Head of a Number of the Provincial Troops deſtroyed an Indian Town, and its Inhabitants, within* 25 *Miles of Fort* Du Queſne.

BERLIN, June 10.

AN offenſive and defenſive Alliance is on the Tapis, and will be ſpeedily entered into between his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain and our Sovereign; to which the Proteſtant Powers in particular will be invited to accede. At the ſame Time it is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the preſent Appearance of the Attachment of Sweden and Denmark to the Court of France, thoſe Powers will be found extremely ready to enter into Alliances of ſo neceſſary and ſo durable a Nature.

Hague, June 15. The gallant Defence of the Fort of St. Philip ſurpriſes all Europe, as much as the Retreat of the Engliſh Fleet from that of the Marquis de la Galiſſoniere, the evident Intereſt of the Engliſh being to engage, even ſuppoſing themſelves inferior, as the Loſs of almoſt any Ships to the French could not fail of being extremely fatal, as the Means of rebuilding or refitting them, are at preſent not to be found in any of the French Ports.

Oſtend, June 19. Advices of the 6th Inſtant, from before St. Philip's Caſtle, mention, that General Blakeney continues to make a very gallant Defence, and diſmounts all the French Batteries. It is affirmed, that M. de Richelieu has demanded a Reinforcement of Battering Cannon and Troops, without which he cannot make himſelf Maſter of the Fort. Every Fathom they gain, the Fire of the Beſieged is more hot and inſupportable; and the Accounts from Officers before the Place, make their Loſs already above 2000 killed, excluſive of thoſe who have died by Sickneſs.

Turin, June 4. It is here ſtrongly aſſured us, that the Court of Verſailles has made Overtures to his Sardinian Majeſty, our Sovereign, by which it is required that he ſhould, on no Terms whatever, afford Aſſiſtance to the Engliſh Ships of War in the Mediterranean, or let them rendezvous in any of his Ports or Harbours; which it cannot but eſteem as taking an open Part with its Enemies; his Chriſtian Majeſty having the ſtrongeſt Deſire to preſerve the Amity at preſent ſubſiſting between the Courts of Verſailles and Turin, and fully depending on his Sardinian Majeſty's Prudence and Friendſhip, in obſerving the Terms of a ſtrict Neutrality, on Occaſion of the preſent Diſputes.

Marſeilles, June 4. Forty Veſſels laden with Proviſions and Military Stores will ſoon ſail for Minorca, but it is not imagined that ſo much Proviſions can be conſumed in that Iſland. By the laſt Accounts from thence the Engliſh continued to make a vigorous Defence, and had obliged the Beſiegers to abandon the Suburb of Ravalle, having demoliſhed moſt of the Houſes there, by the Artillery from the Fort. However new Batteries were erected immediately at another Place, which began to fire the 25th ult. with great Succeſs. The Engliſh made two Sallies ſince the 25th, but the Poſts being ſtrongly guarded, they could not obſtruct any of the Beſiegers Works.

Mahon, May 27. Since the Engagement on the 20th, we are at full Liberty to do as we pleaſe, nor do we hear one Word of Admiral Byng or his Squadron, except that one of his largeſt Ships is ſunk.

Amſterdam, June 20. Over and above the Convoys already granted by our Admiralties, it is ſaid, that ſeveral Aſſociations will be formed to fit out arm'd Ships to protect our Navigation, we being informed that Forty Dutch Veſſels are carried into England and detained there.

Paris, June 21. According to the laſt Advices from the Siege of Fort St. Philip, the great Battery began to fire the 6th in the Evening; in leſs than twelve Hours it made a conſiderable Breach in the Outworks, and ſomewhat abated the Enemy's Fire, but they renewed it the following Night very briſkly, and fired near 300 Bombs at us; however we had but three Men killed and eight wounded. Our Fleet continues cruizing within Sight of the Harbour, and has taken an Engliſh Veſſel with Proviſions, and a Packet-Boat from London, with Letters for the Governor of Fort St. Philip. Five Battalions of our Troops are going to be ſent to Corſica.

Toulon, June 6. Orders are given to uſe the utmoſt Expedition in fitting out the five Ships that are to reinforce M. de la Galiſſoniere, on which Account the People work both Holidays and Sundays. All the Sailors that can be found are kept to man theſe Ships as ſoon as they are ready.

Utrecht, June 24. The Report that the Court of Spain has reſolved to take Part in the preſent Broils, was without Foundation. The Catholic King is firmly reſolved to obſerve a Neutrality as far as his own Glory, the Intereſts of his Crown and his Subjects, and his Alliances will permit.

Toulon, June 8. In order to provide Guns for the Ships that are to reinforce M. de la Galiſſoniere, the Court has given Orders to take them from different Places in Provence, Languedoc, and Rouſillon, limiting the Number to 641. A Man of War, call'd The Ocean, now upon the Stocks, will be fit to launch the 21ſt of this Month, and immediately after a new one of 110 Guns will be begun upon. Two others of the ſame Force are to be built at Breſt and Rochefort. We reckon, that between this and October next, we ſhall be able to put to Sea four more Men of War of 74 Guns each, and two Frigates of thirty Guns each.

Peterſburgh, June 5. Her Imperial Majeſty has been a little indiſpoſed, but is at preſent perfectly recovered; the Conferences at Court with the foreign Miniſters are carried on aſſiduouſly; and it is whiſpered that two great Alliances having been formed in reference to the preſent State of Things in Europe, her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias is very ſtrongly ſollicited to accede to both; but it is preſumed, that in an Affair of ſo delicate a Nature, it will be ſome Time before ſhe accedes to either.

Berlin, June 23. A Rumour prevails here as if an Alliance was upon the Carpet between two very reſpectable Powers, to which the Crowns in the North, and perhaps ſome other Potentates, who are not yet mentioned, will accede. The Under Secretary of a certain foreign Miniſter has thought fit to take himſelf away in a Manner not at all pleaſing to his Maſter, and which, in all Probability, will make a great Noiſe.

Toulon, June 7. Tho' we have thrown 4000 Bombs into Fort St. Philip, and fired 26000 Cannon Balls againſt it, General Blakeney is as untractable as ever.

Berlin, June 22. We are aſſured, that in conſequence of the turn which divers important affairs are taking, a good underſtanding between this court and Ruſſia will be one of the principal effects reſulting from the meaſures taken to reconcile the claſhing intereſts of ſome other great powers.

Paris June 21. The Court has received certain advice that the three men of war and three frigates, which ſailed the beginning of laſt April from Breſt, having on board the Regiments of Sarre and Rouſillon, with M. de Moncalm, appointed to replace the Baron de Dieſkau in the command of the King's troops in Canada, were arrived in good condition in the river St. Lawrence.

LONDON, June 22.

It is ſaid his Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix, Capt. Hervey, has taken a French Ship of 500 Tons, from Toulon, off Majorca, with Stores for Minorca.

Sunday the Eaſt-India Company receiv'd Advice, that the Kent, Capt. Wilſon, the Prince of Wales, Capt. Peck, and the Prince George, Capt, Jodrel, were arriv'd off Kinſale from China, laſt from St. Helena, from whence they ſail'd the 15th of April, and left, there the Hardwick and London, homeward-bound Eaſt-India Ships, that wait for Convoy.

We hear three French Prizes, taken by our Cruizers, are arrived off Dover.

We learn by private Letters from Hamburgh, that ſome of the quick-ſighted Politicians in that City have diſcover'd, that the Viſit lately paid them by a great Monarch was not merely a Tour of Pleaſure, or a ceremonious Cavalcade, but that ſome Overtures were made there relative to a new Alliance for ſettling the Tranquility of the North, and maintaining the Balance of Power.

Freſh Orders, and thoſe alſo very preciſe, have been ſent to all the Cannoneers at the Batteries and Forts along the Coaſts of France, requiring them to be Night and Day at their Poſts with their Matches lighted, that they may be ready on the firſt Signal to repel the Invaders. Inſpectors have been alſo ſent, with the Detail of the Directions tranſmitted, and the reports that were returned from the Officers on the Coaſts, and they are enjoined to certify in twenty-four Hours how far Things are, or are not, conformable to thoſe Returns.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated June 18.

"A Merchant of Eminence writes from Barcelona, That Mr. Bennet, Firſt Lieutenant to Admiral Byng, arrived there the 11ſt of this Month, on his Way to the Groyne, with Diſpatches for England. He left the Engliſh Fleet cruiſing about two Leagues from the Mouth of Mahon Harbour on the 24th of May. The Account he gives of the late Action is as follows: That on the Sight of the French Fleet (which conſiſted of twelve Ships of the Line and five Frigates, as did ours exactly of the ſame Number) the Land Forces were divided on board each Ship, and poſted to Small Arms; that the Engagement began about One in the Afternoon on the 20th of May, and about two Hours after two of the French Ships of their Vanguard gave Way, on which their Admiral fired to bring them back to their Duty, but without Effect; that the Engliſh Fleet did not take the Advantage they might have done of the Confuſion of the Enemy's Van, but ſoon after attacked their Rear, which gave Way, and they purſued till Eight at Night, when the Firing ceaſed, the French Fleet ſteering towards the Bay of Ceudadella, and ours towards Mahon. That as no great Damage had been done on either Side, one of our Ships only having loſt her Mizen-Maſt, and another ſuffered a good deal in her Rigging, they imagined the French Fleet might be reinforced, and try their Fortune a ſecond Time; but, after waiting four Days for them before Mahon, it had been determined by a Council of War, held on board Admiral Byng, to land the Troops on the 25th, and to ſend Lieutenant Bennet, with Diſpatches to Barcelona for England, who having Spain to croſs, and may be a Packet and fair Wind to wait for at the Groyne, may not be ſoon at London.

"Lieutenant Bennet ſays they had thirty-ſix Men and two Officers killed in the Britiſh Fleet, and about the ſame Number wounded; and among the latter Admiral Weſt's Son, whoſe Wounds, it was fear'd, would prove mortal. Before he left the Fleet one of their Frigates had brought in a French Veſſel with 120 Grenadiers, and 1000 Muſkets on board.

"A French Officer from the Camp before Fort Philip hath wrote to his Father at Marſeilles, that their Army was very ſickly, and began to be in Want of many Things. That the Diſſention amongſt the General Officers was ſo great, and their Succeſs ſo little, that the Hopes of taking the Fort was at an End; that General Blakeney had diſcovered he neither wanted Policy, Prudence, or Judgment, for he had firſt expoſed them to every Difficulty, in his Power, and afterwards never made any Attempt againſt them in vain, but conducted his Affairs with the ſame Tranquility, and good Order, as if no Enemy was near him; in a Word, that they had more Reaſon to apprehend that they ſhould be ſtarved without the Fort than ever get into it."

The Lords of the Admiralty have put the Flamborough, a new built Ship, at Deptford, into Commiſſion, and appointed Capt. Edward Jekyll to command her.

Private Letters from Francfort ſay, that the Officers in the Engliſh Service, who were recruiting there, have ſuddenly received expreſs Orders to deſiſt, and are accordingly departed with their Recruits. There is a ſtrong Report, that a new Alliance is forming in Germany, into which ſeveral great Potentates are to enter.

Advices from Toulon ſay, that a Spaniſh Fleet of 22 Sail of the Line have Orders to rendezvous in Palma Road, which occaſions great Speculations: They add, that Mr. du Bois de la Mothe is ſpeedily expected with his Squadron, and will probably command the French Fleet in Chief in the Mediterranean.

We learn from the Hague, that the Britiſh, Pruſſian and Heſſian Miniſters have had a long Conference with the Preſident of the States; but as yet nothing has tranſpired in relation to the Subject of thoſe Conferences.

We are informed, that more than thirty Owners of Privateers have already received their Letters of Marque and Repriſals.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Guernſey aſſures us, the Inhabitants of that Iſland are taking proper Meaſures to

o defend themſelves againſt an Invaſion from the French. They have Three Thouſand Men capable of uſing Fire Arms, and well diſciplined; and are provided with every Thing neceſſary for their Defence, ſuch as Hand-Granades, Powder, Ball, and other Ammunition to deſtroy the Invaders. The Inhabitants are all loyal to King George, abhor French Government, and Lads of fourteen and fifteen are learning the Uſe of the Firelock.

Several Tranſports are contracted for, which are to be employed in tranſporting Proviſions and Stores to Gibraltar and Portmahon.

We have received an Account from a Gentleman of Veracity, that Capt. Charles Catford, Commander of the Captain, having received a Wound in his Thigh in the late Engagement, it was propoſed to carry him down to the Cockpit, on which this brave Officer ſaid, "No: This Accident will hinder my dancing, but ſhall not prevent my fighting." Soon after which he died glorioufly.

July 1. Private Letters from Holland by the laſt Mail adviſe, that the Garriſon of St. Philip made two vigorous Sallies on the 6th and 7th of the laſt Month, in which the Royal Battery of the Beſiegers has been very near ruin'd.

Capt. Cockburn has ſent into Guernſey two French Veſſels, laden with Wheat and Wine.

Capt. Lidra, from Mountsbay, for Leghorn, is taken by the French, and ſent into Toulon.

We learn from the Hague, that the French Declaration of War, and the voluminous Memoir that preceded it, make very little Impreſſion upon impartial and intelligent Perſons, who very clearly diſcern the Fallacy of repreſenting the Encroachments complained of by the Engliſh, as Proofs of rightful Poſſeſſion, and beſtowing the Appellation of flagrant Invaſions upon Actions that were no more in Truth than repelling Force by Force. But with reſpect to thoſe who are diſpoſed to take any Thing in Payment, even Braſs Money will paſs; and, which is full as glaringly partial, the bold Aſſertion that the Engliſh were the Aggreſſors in the preſent War be admitted as inconteſtible Proof.

We hear from good Authority, that our Fleet in the Mediterranean, when join'd by the late Reinforcement, is to be commanded by the Admirals Hawke, Weſt, and Saunders, and that a certain Admiral is order'd Home.

July 5. A modern philoſopher ſays, that avarice is big with all ſorts of villany, among which cowardice muſt be included; for although a covetous rich coward will ſtrain hard, lye, and ſwear, to get or ſave ſixpence, with ſafety of life, yet when that is in danger, his ruling paſſion, being the love of that damning metal gold, honour, glory, the good of ſociety, the love of his country are as nothing to him.

It is to be obſerved, that the good old General Blakeney is a man of real religion, who fears God, and hates covetouſneſs; and ſuch men having nothing to fear, but much to hope, have in all ages manifeſted the trueſt courage, and eſteemed it an honour to die in the defence of the liberty and property of their ſeveral countries.

By a General Court of Sailors, held the 29th of June, 1756, at the Lyon and Anchor, in Wapping, it was determined that Mr. Bung, Chef d'Eſcadre in the Middle Seas, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed for Cowardice; and the Reaſons for ſuch Puniſhment be made publick.

By Order, T. BOATSWAIN.

1, That he is highly guilty, for ordering the Deptford out of the Line, as he ought to have taken all Advantages to deſtroy the French, and not riſqued a Battle on equal Terms when he could do otherwiſe.

2. Becauſe he did not lead the Van, but gave the Command and his Poſt of Honour and Danger to his Rear Chef d'Eſcadre; whereas he ſhould have led the Van, and by Example ſpirited on the other Ships; which ſhews he did not intend any Harm to the Enemy.

3. That he might have prevented his Ships from being raked by the Enemy, as he had the Windward Gage of the Enemy, but did not prevent it.

4. That he ſuffered his own Ship (according to his own Words) to ſuſtain the Fire of the Enemy for ſome Time before he engaged his Adverſary.

5. That we ſuſpect this 4th Article, becauſe it is impoſſible for two capital Ships to engage, without having a Man killed or wounded.

6. That it muſt be owing to ill Conduct, for one ſingle Ship to put the whole Line in Diſorder by loſing her Foretopmaſt; whereas it might have been repaired in a few Hours.---N. B. What became of her Bowlings, or had ſhe any to her Sails?

7. As the Enemy was not to be ſeen five Days after, he might have landed his Forces, or at leaſt peeped into Mahon; but as he did neither, we think he was afraid of meeting the Enemy again off the Mouth of the Harbour. ---But it ſeems it was not his fighting Day.

8. By this ill Conduct he left the Enemy Maſters of the Seas.

9. We look upon his Account that the Enemy ſailed as three to one, to be a Miſtake, owing to a Pannic; becauſe, if it had been true, they had it in their Power, in the Attempt they made, to have gained the Windward Gage, by eating us out of the Wind.

10. That it does not appear that Mr. Bung intended any Skirmiſh, if the French had not rudely begun firing upon his Ships.

11. That as the ſaid Bung had the Windward Gage, he might have run cloſe on board the Enemy, and with his Croud of Sail becalmed them; the Conſequence would have been a Victory, as their Ships could not have edged away three Feet in an Hour.

12. As he had 13 Sail of the Line to the Enemy's 12, and 52 Guns more than they, he ought not to have acted as a Fribble, and more eſpecially as Mahon was at Stake.

13. For theſe, and many more, Reaſons, we expect he ſhould be brought immediately to the Gang-way, to receive his Reward for Miſdemeanors ſo malignant.

It is ſaid that Sir Edward Hawke has Orders to inſpect Admiral Byng's Log-book, to ſee the Reaſon of his being ſo long on his Voyage to Gibraltar, &c.

Letters by the Flanders Mail ſay, that the Breſt Fleet conſiſts of twenty Men of War, and that they would ſail in a few Days.

Briſtol, July 3. When Admiral Hawke took Leave of His Majeſty at Court, His Majeſty wiſhed him Succeſs, and ſaid at the ſame Time.---*You I can depend upon!*

Portſmouth, June 28. On Saturday the Chicheſter came out of the Dock. The Prince is to clean with all Expedition; and our Shipwrights pique themſelves that they can and will work faſter and better than the French, and that it ſhall not be owing to them if Ships are not ready for the Sea.

Goſport, June 25. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Ambuſcade, with ſix Dutch Doggers, and a large Ship of the ſame Nation, arrived at Spithead, deeply laden (and as reported) with warlike Stores, as Arms, Ammunition, &c. &c. and it is ſaid ſeveral more are ſailed for the Downs. This with Many others, is a Proof of the ſtaunch Friendſhip of our Faithful Allies and Honourable Friends the Dutch.

June 28. His Majeſty's Ship Royal William, of 100 Guns, is brought down to the Dock, and the Spipwrights are at work on her, ſhe being to be cut down and to carry 80 Guns, and will make a fine Third Rate.

Yeſterday the Eſſex went into Dock; and the Berwick, a fine Seventy-Gun Ship, having had a thorough Repair, came out.

The Royal George, Edinburgh, and Auguſta, are under ſailing Orders, the two latter for the Weſt-Indies.

The Colcheſter and Romney are juſt arrived from Admiral Boſcawen.

BOSTON, September 20.

A Veſſel arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, laſt Saturday, we hear, brings an Account of Mahon's being taken; but have not yet learnt when ſhe ſail'd from the laſt mentioned Place.

A Veſſel belonging to Euſtatia was lately taken by a French 36 Gun Ship, and all the Hands but two taken out, and 7 Frenchmen put on board, in order to carry her to Guardaloupe; but when they came within Sight, and not well liking to be confined in a French Goal, they roſe upon and killed the Frenchmen, and carried the Veſſel into Euſtatia.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Captain Dwight came up laſt Wedneſday Evening, in the Prize Ship Chavalmarin, Monſieur Deſpaſarius, late Maſter, taken the 31ſt of Auguſt, by the Privateer Brig Prince George, Capt. King, of this Port, as mentioned in our laſt Mercury.

The ſame Evening Capt. Horton arrived in 36 Days from the Bay of Honduras, where the Brig William & Mary, Captain Byvanck, of this Port, was juſt arrived. Laſt Friday Se'nnight Capt. Horton ſpoke with Capt. Veil from Cape-Fear for Philadelphia, who informed him, That a Day or two before, he ſaw a French Privateer engage an Engliſh Merchant Ship, a few Miles to the Northward of Cape-Henry, but did not chuſe to ſee the Quarrel decided, leſt it ſhould not terminate in Favour of the Engliſh, but made all the Sail he could, and got clear off.

Thurſday laſt a Frenchman, ſuppoſed to be a Spy, was brought here from Albany, under an Eſcort of a File of Muſqueteers, where he was ſecured by Order of his Excellency John Earl of Loudon, and is committed to our Goal.

Capt. Jauncey from Jamaica informs us, that there are now on that Station two Ships of 60 Guns, one of 50, one 40, and two of 20 Guns; beſides three others of 70 or 80 Guns each, daily expected at that Iſland.

Saturday Evening laſt Captain Aſhfield arrived here in a Sloop (Alexander Hope late Maſter) from Africa, but laſt from St. Croix in 11 Days, and informs us, that about two Months ago, 100 Leagues from the Coaſt, ſix or ſeven Slaves that were upon Deck, watched an Opportunity, when he and ſome more of the Crew were in the Hold, ruſhed into the Cabbin, knocked Capt. Hope's Brains out, wounded Mr. Charles Duncan, the ſecond Mate, in ſundry Places, ſecured all the Arms, and kept Poſſeſſion of the Cabbin for four Hours. Charles Duncan with Difficulty got out of the Cabbin, and with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. Aſhfield and the Cooper got the Door ſhut upon the Negroes; they then diſcharged all the Muſkets and Blunderbuſſes at the Crew, through the Door, but hurt none of them. The Negroes having diſcharged all their Pieces, Mr. Aſhfield and the Cooper ruſhed into the Cabbin upon them, diſarmed the Slaves, and recovered the Veſſel. The Ringleader of the Slaves jumped over board, and was drowned. Mr. Aſhfield received ſeveral Wounds, as did the Cooper, but are both pretty well.

Yeſterday Morning Captain Pell, in the Privateer Sloop Mary, of this Port, returned here from a Cruize of eight Weeks, from whom we have the following Particulars, viz. In Lat. 33, 56, Lon. 61, 40, Captain Pell ſpoke with Captain Bickers, in the Bradſtreet Privateer, of this Port. Auguſt 29, he ſpoke with a Sloop from Antigua for Newfoundland, who informed him, that two Days before he ſpoke with Captain Grantham, in the Privateer Sloop Hardy, of this Port alſo, all well on board, but had met with nothing. Auguſt 30, at Day-break, Captain Pell found himſelf in the midſt of 7 French Veſſels, one of which he immediately took, manned, and brought off, and after having her in Poſſeſſion four Hours, was (firſt taking out his People) obliged to quit her, being chaſed by two French Men of War, one of 74 Guns, and the other of 64, their Convoy: A Frigate of 36 Guns was then in Chace of a Sloop, which Captain Pell imagined was Captain Grantham. September 2d, early in the Morning, Captain Pell fell in with the ſame Fleet: The French Commodore immediately gave Chace, fired ſeveral Shot at him, and with Difficulty he eſcaped being taken. September 5th, Captain Pell fell in with five Sail of French Merchantmen, who all hoiſted Engliſh Colours: He immediately engaged two of them within Piſtol Shot, one a Ship of 12 Guns and 40 Men, the other a Snow of 10 Guns and 35 Men: The Ship endeavoured to run Capt. Pell down, but he prevented her, by giving her ſuch a Broadſide, as made her glad to ſheer off: He then run along Side of the Snow, and gave her another Broadſide, when ſhe ſtruck her Colours; but the Privateer having freſh Way, ſhe hoiſted her Golours again, and joined the reſt of the Fleet. The ſame Afternoon Captain Pell fell on another Ship, of 14 Guns, and 45 Men, and after exchanging two Broadſides, the Sea running high, and the reſt of the Ships coming down upon him, was obliged to quit her. September 6, Captain Pell engaged the Fleet, mounting in the Whole 42 Guns, and 138 Men (which Information he received from the Captain of the Snow above mentioned:) They formed a very regular Line of Battle, and keeping a continual Fire, obliged him to bear away, after engaging them 3 Glaſſes, receiving ſeveral Shot in his Hull, and his Sails and Rigging much damaged: The ſame Afternoon he had another Engagement for one Glaſs, when he received ſeveral Shot in his Hull and Rigging. September 7, Captain Pell run in among the Fleet, and engaged them all cloſe aboard, for two Glaſſes, boarded a Snow, and ſent her for this Port. In this Bruſh, he received a Shot in his Mainmaſt Head, had his Topmaſt ſhot away, and his Sails much damaged. September 8, Captain Pell had a warm Engaement with the whole Fleet again, for 4 Glaſſes, within Piſtol Shot; but was obliged to quit them again, having three Men killed, and 8 wounded, being often hull'd, and his Sails and Rigging ſhot to Pieces. In ſtanding to the Weſtward, Captain Pell fell in with a large French Ship, and engaged her for two Glaſſes, within Piſtol Shot, but left her, after having one Man killed, and ſix wounded, his Topping-lift, Fore-ſtay, and ſome Running Rigging, ſhot away, ſeveral ſhot in his Mait and Hull, and his Sails ſo torn that he could hardly work the Sloop. September 9, at 7 in the Morning, Captain Pell having all clear, run along Side the ſame Ship, and engaged her two Glaſſes; but having expended all his double-headed and ſliding Shot, and no Chance to board the Enemy, ſhe fighting all her Guns between Decks, and his People in low Spirits, parted, being much diſabled in every Reſpect.

On the 17th Inſtant, Captain Pell ſpoke with a Sloop from New-London, Joſiah Bevenham Maſter, who on his Paſſage to Barbados loſt all his Horſes, and was returning Home: He informed him, that in Lat. 32, 48, Lon. 62, 20, he ſpoke with Captain Randle in the Privateer Goldfinch of this Port, all well.

By Captain Alling who is arrived at New-Haven, in Connecticut, from Antigua, which Place he left the 23d of Auguſt, we are informed, that 4 Privateers, the largeſt of which about 90 Tons, were fitted out of that Iſland, and more getting ready; and that the French alſo, have ſeveral Privateers about that Place, one of which took a large Snow the 22d of Auguſt, within Sight of the Iſland. That the next Day after two of the Privateers ſailed from Antigua, they fell in with Part of a Fleet of French Merchant Ships homeward bound, under Convoy of the Warwick Man of War, lately taken from us. Captain Thomas, in the largeſt Privateer, took three Prizes in about 40 Hours from his ſailing, which were condemned, and another which was cleared; and then falling into the aforeſaid French Fleet, he took a large Ship laden with 400 Hogſheads of Sugar, &c. But had the Misfortune to be taken himſelf afterwards.

The Prize was ſafe arrived in Antigua: In her Paſſage ſhe fell in with one of the French Ships of War, which hailed her, but being anſwered in French, let her paſs. Capt. Stephens, in another ſmall Privateer of 24 Men, alſo took and ſent in the Day after his ſailing, two Snows, and a large Schooner, having on board the three, beſides other Goods, 900 Hogſheads of Sugar.----Another Privateer had taken four Prizes, the Whole of the Prizes Cargoes conſiſting of about 1300 Hogſheads of Sugar, and large Quantities of Cocoa and Coffee. The People there in high Spirits, and in no Fear of any Attack from the French.-----Commodore Frankland, with four Ships, remains there.

We expect in about ſix Weeks to have Twenty-five Privateers out from this Port.

Fifty of our Men ſent out from Fort Edward on a Scout, a few Weeks ago, between that and Fort William Henry, ſaw a Party of French and Indians in the Woods, whom they purſued, but were ſoon ſurrounded by a large Body of French and Indians, who killed or took Priſoners all our Men ſave Six, who eſcaped, and got back to the Fort. Yeſterday Capt. White arrived here from Ireland, but we have neither Time nor Room to give our Readers any of the Articles he brought, ſave the following.

CORKE, July 19.

Extracts of ſeveral Letters from London.

I. 'Tis generally believed at preſent, that the ſole Motive which induced his Holineſs the Pope, to cancel or obliterate ſo many Saints Days out of the Kallendar, was to make Room for the immediate Canonization of Admiral Byng, the three Officers hung at Fort St. Philip's, and a few others of His Majeſty's Subjects, who, his Infallibility has Reaſon to believe, will ſoon give Proofs of their Attachment to the French Intereſt.

II. We are well aſſured, that what gave Riſe to the Report of Byng's having a ſecond Engagement with the French Admiral, was the Opinion his Intimates entertained of him, from his admiring and frequently repeating thoſe Lines out of Hudibras, by which they thought he ſquared his Conduct in the Mediterranean.

He that fights, and runs away,
May live to fight another Day;
But he that's in the Battle ſlain,
Will never riſe to fight again.

III. *A certain Admiral has put in a Demur againſt the Proceedings of the general Court of Sailors, held in Wapping, becauſe he was tried and found guilty by the Name of Bung, whereas it appears, he is a B,i,n,g, which is evidently a Be,i,n,g, corrupted.*

IV. *It is ſaid a Motion will be made at the next Seſſion of Parliament, for having an act paſs'd to alienate B--ng and all his Poſterity: Moſt are of Opinion it will take Place, Nem. con. as ſuch an act of Alienation at this Juncture ſeems much more reaſonable and agreeable, than the Jewiſh Act of Naturalization did formerly.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

The Snow Polly, Captain Gibbons, of this Port, was loſt the Sixth of laſt Month on the Arbrollo Bank, in her Paſſage to Jamaica, and nothing ſaved but ſome Proviſions. The Captain and Mate were in the Long-Boat ten Days before they got to Kingſton: His Hands were preſſed at the Navaſſau by one of His Majeſty's Ships.

On Friday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned; and To-morrow comes on the Election for Repreſentatives throughout the Province.

On Tueſday laſt the REGIMENT and ARTILLERY COMPANY of this City were reviewed by His Honour the GOVERNOR, who, in a very genteel Manner, expreſſed himſelf pleaſed with their Appearance and Conduct on that Occaſion.

We hear that Colonel PHILIP LUDWELL, a Gentleman of Virginia, paſſing through this City lately in his Return from New-York, made a very generous Preſent of *Twenty Pounds Sterling* to the Academy, and *Ten Pounds Sterling* to the *Pennſylvania* Hoſpital.

We hear that Captain Mercer was 14 Days in getting to Fort Littleton. He had a miraculous Eſcape, living ten Days on two dried Clams and a Rattle Snake, with the Aſſiſtance of a few Berries. The Snake kept ſweet for ſeveral Days, and, coming near Fort Shirley, he found a Piece of dry Beef, which our People had loſt, and on Trial rejected it, becauſe the Snake was better. His wounded Arm is in a good Way, tho' it could be but badly dreſt, and a Bone broken.

The Privateer Denny, of this Port, was ſpoke with off of Bermuda by a Boſton Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies.

A Ship from Londonderry is arrived at New-Caſtle.

☞ NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY TICKETS ſold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Batchelor, William Veale, from North-Carolina.
------ Charming Sally, William Obrian, from N. York.
Brig Molly, George Eckles, from Bay of Honduras.
Sloop Betſey, Edmund Joyne, from Virginia.
------ Three Siſters, Jacob Cox, from New-Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Rebecca, John Tatem, for St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Succeſs, John Harper, for Halifax.
Sloop Martha, James Brown, for Antigua.
Ship Iſabella and Maria, William Cuzzins, for Halifax.
Sloop Rebecca, Nicholas Stillwell, for New-York.

CLEARED.

Ship Molly, David Gregory, to Dublin.
Brig Shirley, Alexander Dyer, to Jamaica.
Schooner Humbird, Daniel Fordham, to Long-Iſland.
--------- Lapwing, Gawing Painter, to Newfoundland.
--------- Mulberry, Charles Dingee, to New-York.
Snow Rebecca, James Lowther, to Jamaica.
Sloop Happy Return, Tobias Gilder, to Albany.
------ Endeavour, James Nicholls, to Boſton.
------ Argus, Joſeph Graiſberry, to St. Chriſtophers.
Snow Rebecca, John Bartlett, to Barbados.
------ Two Brothers, William Marſden, to S. Carolina.
Sloop Induſtry, James Miller, to Antigua.
------ Joanna, Joſeph Laborn, to Barbados.

JUST publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence) The VOTES of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, from *October* 14, 1755, to *Auguſt* 19, 1756, being to the End of Governor MORRIS's Adminiſtration.

Imported from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOSHUA FISHER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

THreepenny, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, pidgeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, oznabrigs, 7 eights, yard wide, and apron cotton and linen checks, 6 qr. and yard wide muſlins, cambricks, clear, long and piſtol lawns, tandem ſileſias and hollands, princes linens, bed bunts, Flanders bed patterns, Scots and coloured threads, ſilk, thread and cotton laces, romal and Scots handkerchiefs, roſette and luteſtring ſilk ditto, ſingle ſilk caps, cloth coloured ſewing ſilk, mohair and ſilk and hair black and cloth coloured India taffeties, ell wide black and changeable perſians, ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, calicoes, cloth coloured and ſcarlet womens ſhort cloaks, men and womens hoſe, ſuperfine, ſuper and coarſe broadcloths, German ſerges, foreſt cloths, napt coatings, beaverſkins, Dutch blankets, blue duffils, kerſeys, plains, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, camblets, blue everlaſtings, 7 and 8 qr. ſpotted ruggs, 8 qr. green ditto, 8 and 9 quarter blankets, emboſſed, red and white flannels, ſtriped linſeys, death-head buttons, ſilver pattern metal ditto, neſts of trunks, writing paper, muffatees, felt hats, Leghorn ditto, quality bindings, ſnuff boxes, ivory combs, white metal, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, knitting, ſewing and darning needles, pins, eight day repeating clocks, ſilver watches, large quarto bibles, young man's companions, teſtaments, pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling books, ſplinter, cheſt and ſtock locks, Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, HL hinges, taylors ſhears, iron candleſticks, braſs ball ditto, ſteel plate and iron handſaws, ſmiths and handſaw files, iron pots, braſs kettles, pewter and allom. Where alſo may be had tea, coffee and chocolate, an aſſortment of cutlary ware, and many other goods, too tedious to inſert. 2M.

Bucks, ſs. PUrſuant to an order of an Orphan's Court, held at Newtown for the county aforeſaid, upon the 15th day of September, Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, by publick vendue, a certain plantation and tract of 116 acres of land, with good improvements, late belonging to Edmund Nutt, deceaſed, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, joining to lands of Michael Hutchinſon, Robert Harvey, Joſeph Miller, and John Nutt, &c. by JOHN NUTT, and ELIZABETH NUTT, adminiſtrators.

N. B. The vendue will be held at the dwelling-houſe on the premiſes.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Wedneſday the 16th of October, about three o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a lot of ground, with a three ſtory brick houſe, and a frame ſhop thereon, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the Old Gaſs houſe, and fronting the great road that leads to Germantown: The lot is 20 feet wide, and 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ground-rent of Two Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence per annum, Pennſylvania currency. The houſe is 15 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, or thereabouts, has two rooms on a floor, and five fire-places; the ſhop is about 19 feet in length. It is well ſituated for a tradeſman. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame before the day appointed for ſale, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Elbow Lane, near the ſign of the Harp and Crown. ⊕ DAVID REES.

STrayed away about three months paſt, from Rudolph Field, living on Mr. Emlen's place, on the Commons, nearly oppoſite to the Hoſpital, a ſorrel horſe colt, about two years and a half old, with a brown mane and tail, not docked, ſome of his feet white, one of his hoofs ſtreaked with red and white. Whoever brings the ſaid colt to the owner, or gives him notice, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by ⊕ RUDOLPH FIELD.

STrayed away from the ſubſcriber, living in Gray's Alley, on the 4th of Auguſt laſt, a black middle ſet cow, with ſhort thick horns, branded I. A. on the fore part of each horn, white belly, and a white ſpot on her near ſhoulder, has no earmarks. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by ¶ JOHN ARMITAGE.

N. B. The cow had on when ſhe went away a bell, with a leather collar, and marked on the bell I. Armitage.

To be Sold, cheap,

A CHOICE parcel of muſcovado Sugar, by WILLIAM HENDERSON, oppoſite the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Likewiſe a Negroe woman.

Dover, September 23, 1756.

THESE are to give notice, that there is now confined in the publick goal at Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, a certain William Matthews, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was advertiſed as a deſerter by Sergeant Norris, of one of the Halifax regiments, with whom he inliſted. Said Matthews has been confined upwards of three months, and unleſs the officer with whom he inliſted (as he has been apprized of his being in goal) or ſome other perſon for him, comes and diſcharges his priſon fees in a fortnight from this date, he will be ſold to pay the ſame, by CÆSAR RODNEY, Sheriff. ⊙

Philadelphia, September 30, 1756.

ON *Monday, the Fourth of October, is intended an Evening-School; where will be taught Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, &c. at the School-Houſe where Mr. Stephen Vidall formerly taught, by* WILLIAM DAWSON, *and* JOHN GLADSON.

Lately publiſhed in Liverpool, *and to be ſold at the* New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia *(Price* 3 *s.* 9 *d.)*

An Hiſtorical Account of EARTHQUAKES,

Extracted from the moſt AUTHENTICK HISTORIANS.

CONTAINING

A minute and very inſtructive Relation of thoſe dreadful Ones that happened at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and at *Catania* in *Sicily*, in 1692, and at *Lima* and *Calao*, in 1746.

A particular Deſcription of the late fatal one at *Liſbon*, from the Relation of Captain RICHARD OVERTON, of *Liverpool* (who was actually in the City when it happened, and very providentially eſcaped being buried in the Ruins) and others.

Mr. ARCHIBALD BOWYER's Account of trying, condemning and puniſhing two Priſoners in the Court of Inquiſition, and a faithful Narrative of his Eſcape from thence; written by himſelf, is occaſionally inſerted. With

A Deſcription of the *Auto de Fe*, which the *Portugueſe* were commemorating at the Time the Earthquake happened. And

A prefatory Diſſertation on the Cauſes of Earthquakes, with the Method of making an artificial One. With many other Particulars.

AND A

SERMON,

Preached at *Weverham*, in *Cheſhire*, on *Friday*, the Sixth of *February* laſt, by the Reverend Mr. *THOMAS HUNTER*, Vicar of *Weverham*.

Note, At the above Place may be had the Sermon alone, *Price* 6*d.*

*** The Drawing of the NEW-CASTLE LOTTERY will certainly begin on the Twelfth Day of October next. *D. Hall has a few of the Tickets for ſaid Lottery to diſpoſe of.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip London, Peter Reeve, from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſqr; nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

BRoadcloths, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, poplins, cambletes and camblettees, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, check kids, fine napt coating, everlaſtings, brown and white buckram, fine ſcarf and mohair buttons and twiſt, hair cloths, knit patterns for breeches, mens, womens and childrens worſted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, muffatees, thickſets, hair ſhag and pluſh, pomerania, Pruſſia, princes and Iriſh linens, brown and white heſſen, table cloths, clouting diaper, Flanders bed ticks and bunts, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſundry ſorts of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, &c.

Linen and cotton check, calicoes, printed linens, fine chints and muſlins, mantua, perſian, taffety, luteſtring, and brocaded ſilks, ſewing ſilks and velvet, Weſton's ſnuff, writing-paper, Leghorn and felt hats, ſundry ſorts of threads, pewter plates, baſons, diſhes, ſalts, tea-pots, table and tea-ſpoons, childrens ſhoes and pumps, gartering, ferrits, laces, ribbons, tapes and bobbins, black pariſnet, and Flanders lace, boxes of tin plates, and tinmens tools plate iron and flat irons, iron and braſs wire, coffee mills, and cruet ſtands, all ſorts of hard ware, pins and needles, copper tea-kettles, bohea tea, neſts of trunks, bar lead and ſhot.

Salt petre, cream of tartar, Epſom and glauber ſalts, flour of brimſtone, aſſafætida, camphire, jeſuits bark, antimony, copperas, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods. Tbctf.

N. B. Said Preſton intending for London early in the ſpring, deſires all that are indebted to him above ſix months, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to prevent further trouble: And all his creditors to bring in their accounts, which ſhall be immediately paid off.

SAMUEL POWELL,

Braſs-Founder, at the Three Braſs Cocks, in Second-ſtreet, near Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet,

MAKES and mends all ſorts of braſs cocks, wholeſale or retail, mill braſſes, braſs ſuckers and chambers for pumps, &c. He has likewiſe to ſell, a convenient three ſtory houſe, well finiſhed, oppoſite the Reform'd Church, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Iſaac Roberts. Alſo a three ſtory houſe in ſaid ſtreet, with a two ſtory kitchen, and good work ſhop and cellar under it, convenient for a cooper, being the houſe where William Nixon lately liv'd. And a two ſtory brick tenement, with a good waſh houſe and work ſhop, pleaſantly ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian Alley. There is to be ſold at ſaid place corks by the bag or groſs, fine braſs wire ſieves, and Whitechapel ſquare needles. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

N. B. Alſo imported from London, and will be ſold cheap, if taken together, a neat aſſortment of ink-ſtandiſhes, both Engliſh and Dutch faſhion, ſuitable for a Stationer. Likewiſe London tea-pots, at the loweſt Prices.

To be ſold extreme cheap, for ready money, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, for ready money or ſhort credit,

OZenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, colour'd and white buckrams, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, 7-eights garlix, tandems, clear, broad, long and piſtol lawns, cambricks, a neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, and nankeens, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and china blue furniture, black and cloth colour'd perſians, cloth colour'd china taffeties, black and cloth colour'd perſians, 6 qr. muſlin, duke handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton romals, plain and ſpotted bandanoes, ſeerſuckers, pelongs, dyſookſoys, white and colour'd thread, worſted hoſe and caps, Venetian poplins, corded and Venetian camblet, check'd ditto, croſs bar'd ſtuffs, ſuperfine ſcarlet and blue broadcloth, drab coloured ditto, with blue, red and green halfthicks, ſuperfine ſaggathy, cloth and changeable duroys, fuſtians, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſting, boys, youths and mens felt hats, mens Carolina beaver ditto, linen and cotton checks, white and coloured tapes, ſuperfine London quality, ſhoe and ſtay ditto, writing-paper, ſealing-wax, and Holman's ink-powder, pins, braſs and ſteel ſhoe buckles, plate faſhion gilt buttons, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, buck handled knives and forks, ſplit bone and redwood handled ditto, ſeal end buck and braſs handle penknives, ſciſſars, inkpots, padlocks, carpenters hammers, gimblets, &c. &c.

N. B. Good Briſtol beer to be ſold by ſaid RELFE.

*** As ſaid Relfe intends home this fall, he deſires all perſons that have been indebted above twelve months, to make ſpeedy payment.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Carolina, Captain Meſnard, from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

HENRY STEEL,

At Rebecca Steel's, in Second-ſtreet,

LONG lawns, tandems, calicoes, nankeens, Perſians, taffeties, ſilk romals, linens of ſeveral ſorts, and ſundry other Goods. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold by

JOHN ATKINSON,

In Second-ſtreet, next Door to Dr. Farmer.

THE rectified oil of tar, good for arthretick, ſciatick, rheumatick, ſcorbutick and windy pains, ſurfeits and dry coughs, aſthmas, pains or ſtitches in the ſides; and is equally good for killing worms as the æthereal oil, only not ſo pleaſant to take.

The balſam of tar, good for ſtrains, bruiſes, wounds, ſores and ulcers, in man or beaſt, to be applied outwardly.

The ſimple oil of tar, good for horſes (where there is no fever) in ſurfeits, coughs, gripes, batts or worms, farcy, ſcab, ſores or ulcers, and where the body is full of humours, in palſies or nervous caſes, for beaſts that are hide bound, lungs ſick and hoarſt. The above three ſorts to be ſold at Two Shillings per Bottle.

And alſo the famous æthereal oil of tar, good for palſies, tremblings, cramps, convulſions, lowneſs of ſpirits, numbneſs, weakneſs, coldneſs, ſtiffneſs, or waſting of the limbs, white ſwellings, the king's evil, pain or wind in the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and promote an appetite, for dropſies, ſtone, ſand and gravel, and to deſtroy all ſorts of worms; for all which to be taken inwardly.

N. B. Printed directions for taking them are on each bottle. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Swanzey, Captain Vaughan, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs barr'd yard-wide ſtuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow meſſinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half-ell grazets and worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffeties, and paduaſoy ribbons, plain and purl'd ſattin, and grogram ditto, a choice aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6 qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons and ſilk twiſt, mens and youths worſted hoſe, womens ditto, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, lettered and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, ſwanſkins, red paduas and ſcarlet perpetuans, mens and womens horſe whips, ozenbrigs, 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, Engliſh ditto, 6, and 6 and half qr. bed-bunts, brown and white ruſſia ſheeting, plain and cruddled ruſſia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3-qr. and 7 eights garlix, brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damaſk, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, ſamplering and ſtay canvas, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket ſuſtians and white jeans, brown roles and brown heſſens, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, full chints, neweſt faſhioned dark and ſhagreen ground ditto, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſian, tapſels and chilloes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, large and ſmall ſhot, wool cards, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel hand-ſaws and ſtock locks, common black and ſecret pad-locks, common cheſt locks and double ſpring ditto, rimm'd cloſet locks and braſs egg-nobb'd dittto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd ſpring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron ſquares, door and window bolts, iron candleſticks, iron ſnuffers and ſteel ſpring ditto, caſt flat irons, hand-ſaw files, flat, 3 ſquare, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarſe raſps, chiſels, gouges and iron compaſſes, nippers, cheſt hinges, HL and ſquare end ſide ditto, taylors ſhears, frying pans and beſt AC Engliſh ſteel, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, ſteel and wrought black ditto, ſteel waiſtband buckles, iron and braſs thimbles, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, braſs mounted hangers, with red leather belts, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, piſtol tinder boxes, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver coat and veſt buttons, plated ſpurs and pocket compaſſes, ink powder, gun flints, and gun powder, &c. alſo a parcel of choice ſilver and Pinchbeck watches.

Goſhen, Cheſter County, July 6, 1756.

WHEREAS my ſervant, Joſeph Cooke, about three weeks ago, obtained leave (for two days) to go from home, and is not yet returned; therefore whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ELLIS DAVIS.

N. B. He is an Iriſhman, about 35 years of age, of middle ſtature, long viſage, has ſandy curled hair, and pretends to be a clothier by trade: Had on when he went away, a good felt hat, a dark brown coat, a new light coloured cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, old cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings.

New-Caſtle county, Auguſt 28, 1756.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS Godfrey Brown, late of Chriſtiana Hundred, and county aforeſaid, a German, but talks tolerable Engliſh, nigh ſixty years of age, about five feet three inches high, ſlender in body, has ſhort brown friſley hair, ſmall face, and little hollow eyes, his chin ſtands remarkably out, and his mouth far in, ſo that his chin and noſe almoſt meet, ſeems to liſp when he ſpeaks, from his want of teeth, and is of a ſwarthy complexion, is abſconded from his uſual place of abode, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have murdered a certain Mary Reel, and her ſon, whoſe bodies are found on his plantation. Theſe are to give notice, that whoever will apprehend ſaid Godfrey Brown, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Fifteen Pounds reward, which reward is offered by Col. William Armſtrong, David Buſh, and Richard M'William, Eſquires, three of his majeſty's juſtices for ſaid county.

N. B. There are in the goal of this county, a white man, named Arthur M'Claſkin, and a Negroe man, named James Hoburn, they both ſay they are free; M'Claſkin is a ſhort well-ſet fellow, wears his own black hair, is of a black complexion; has on, a coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. The Negroe is ſlender in body, about 40 years of age, and ſays he was ſet free by Henry Rennalds, of Cheſter county. Any perſon having any demands againſt ſaid perſons, are deſired to come in four weeks after this date, and take them out, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Unity, Capt. Bell, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

SHOT, bar-lead, 9 8ths and 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, mohair buttons, and mohair, emboſſed flannels, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhort cloaks, black velvet, culgees, black gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton laces, black gauze lace, ivory combs, needles, pins, twiſt, nuns thread, cloth coloured and ozenbrigs thread, men and womens white, black and dy'd gloves, white and dy'd waſh leather mitts, ribbons, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, mens and womens worſted hoſe, worſted and ſilk caps, broadcloths, bearſkins, green frize, ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, camblets, worſted damaſks, 6 qr. and 7-8ths checks, printed cottons, ſilk laſhes, horſewhips, calicoes and chints, bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, edgings, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, ſpotted and flowered ditto, blankets and rugs, bohea tea, taffeties, garterings, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed-ticks, ſewing ſilk, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6 qr. muſlins, fringed and bordered 7 qr. and 8 qr. diaper table cloths, calimancoes, nonſopretties, &c. &c.

N. B. All perſons indebted to William M'Ilvaine, and Company, above twelve months, are deſired to pay immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without farther notice. Tbc. 3 M.

JOHN ROWAN,

IS removed from Society hill, to the brewhouſe in Water-ſtreet, where Anthony Morris, junior, lately lived. Where all perſons that have occaſion for Beer, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt kind, made with Iriſh malt, dried without ſmoke.

NOtice is hereby given, that ANN PAGE, widow of John Page, of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, turner, deceaſed, intends to continue the turner's buſineſs in its various branches, viz. for carpenters, joiners, chair-makers, &c. lignum vitæ mortars and peſtles, molds for waggon, cart and chaiſe-boxes, bench ſcrews. Alſo iron turning for the Weſt-Indies, and mill ſpindles.

N. B. Spinning-wheels are alſo made, mended, and ſold, at reaſonable rates. The continued favours of her late huſband's cuſtomers will be duly acknowledged by ANN PAGE. ¶

To be SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick town, Cecil county, Maryland,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on Back-creek, bounded with two other creeks, very convenient, to three mills, containing 360 acres of land, well timbered, fit for a ſhip-carpenter, or any other tradeſman, with a good orchard, two dwelling-houſes, one framed, the other a log-houſe, and a very good kitchen. Likewiſe another ſmall place, of about 15 acres and a half of land, with three ſmall houſes on it, lying on the croſs roads that lead from Saſſafras Ferry to Bohemia Ferry, about three miles from Frederick town, very convenient for merchandizing or tavern-keeping. The above places to be ſold very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, by ⊕ EDWARD FURRONER.

STrayed or ſtolen, on the 21ſt inſtant, from the Valley-creek Iron-works, in Cheſter county, a black mare, with a ſtar in her forhead, and a large buſhey tail, and a bay colt with her; the mare's hind feet both white. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and colt, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, if taken within five miles from home, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, if further, Twenty Shillings. And if ſtolen, and the thief apprehended and ſecured in Philadelphia or Cheſter goals, ſhall have Five Pounds, paid by ⊕ JOHN ROBISON.

STrayed or ſtolen from the plantation of John Carter, of Aſhton towſhip, in Cheſter county, on the 12th of September, a dark brown mare, about 13 hands and a half high, paces and trots, goes wide behind, has no brand, with a ſhort mane and tail. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, if within ten miles from home, and if further, Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊕ JOHN CARTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1756.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the publick, that an Evening School will be opened on Monday next, at his houſe in Arch-ſtreet, the ſign of the Hand and Arm. Where gentlemen may be taught the German language in the beſt manner, at a reaſonable rate, by their humble ſervant, JACOB EHRENZELLER.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had, the univerſal Fever Pills, which are very convenient for ſuch perſons who cannot take the bark, or much medicines, as three or four of theſe pills will always perfect the cure. ✠

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A VERY good convenient brick houſe and lot in Wilmington, a good well and pump belonging thereto, formerly the eſtate of John Trimble deceaſed. Any perſon that ſhould incline to buy or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN PERRY, in Wilmington, or WILLIAM TRIMBLE, at Concord. ¶

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1756.

WHEREAS by an act of General Aſſembly of this province, now in force, no perſon is allowed to keep in any houſe, ſhop, cellar, ſtore or place in this city, nor within two miles thereof, other than in the publick powder ſtore, in the ſaid act mentioned, any more or greater quantity of gunpowder than twelve pounds, at any one time, under the penalty of Ten Pounds for every offence, unleſs ſuch as are authorized, as in the ſaid act is directed: Notwithſtanding which, ſome perſons of late diſregarding the penalties ariſing therefrom, and the great hazard to their fellow citizens, have notoriouſly offended againſt the ſaid act, and the ſecurity thereby intended to this city is rendered ineffectual, *The Directors of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire*, do therefore adverтiſe all perſons, that if any offence of this kind (whereby the houſes in and near this city are endangered) ſhall come to their knowledge, they the ſaid directors will aſſiſt in proſecuting the offenders as the law directs; and do hereby promiſe the reward of Five Pounds currency, above what the ſaid act allows, to any perſon or perſons who will firſt make diſcovery thereof to them the ſaid directors, or to the attorney-general of this province, ſo that the offenders may be legally convicted.

Signed, by order of the directors,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

Carliſle, Sept. 13, 1756.

DESERTED from the ſecond battalion of the Pennſylvania regiment, on the Weſt ſide of Saſquehannah, commanded by lieutenant-colonel John Armſtrong, Joſeph Scott, born in Pennſylvania, ſix feet high, of a ſwarthy complexion, wore his own hair, tied up with a ribbon, about 27 years of age, and of a light ſlender make. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and puts him in any of his majeſty's goals, or ſecures him ſo as he may return to the corps from whence he deſerted, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward; but if he will yet return to his loyalty, and ſurrender himſelf to any officer, civil or military, within three weeks from the date hereof, I hereby promiſe to procure his pardon.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, lieutenant-colonel.

READy Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other Electors, of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the Honour done me laſt Year in voting for me for Sheriff; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, and humble Servant,
JAMES COULTAS.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your voting for me for your Coroner the laſt Year; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt will greatly oblige, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

¶ *THOMAS BOUDE, Coroner.*

RUN away from John Jones, of the Manor of Mooreland, and county of Philadelphia, a likely Negroe wench, named Hagar, and has taken with her a Mulattoe child, turned of three years old. Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to their maſter, or puts them into the Workhouſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES. ¶

N. B. She formerly lived with William Branſon, and is ſuppoſed to be in Philadelphia.

THERE is in the cuſtody of John Cox, of Moore's-town, in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, a bay mare, with a black mane and tail, ſuppoſed to be about 14 hands and a half high, paces a travel, trots and hand gallops, in exceeding good order, branded on the off thigh with E F. The perſon who brought her there (on being examined) confeſſed he ſtole her from ſome perſon in Philadelphia county, near Schuylkill, to the beſt of his knowledge, but the thief has made his eſcape. The owner deſcribing her natural marks, proving his property, and paying the coſt, may have her again, by applying as above.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he ſtole her on the 6th of this inſtant September, at night. ⊕

AT the plantation of Andrew Coxe, on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county, about ſix miles above the ſign of the ſhip, a bay horſe, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, branded O C on the near ſhoulder. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ ANDREW COXE.

York, Auguſt 30, 1756.

ON the 7th inſtant were committed to York goal, Joſſe Pennington, and Timothy Griffin, on ſuſpicion of being deſerters or runaways. Any perſon who has any claim to ſaid men, is hereby requeſted to come and take them away, or they will be diſcharged in ſix weeks, on payment of their priſon fees.

ZACHARIAH SHUGAR, goaler.

RUN away from John Hopkins, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named William Eyres, took with him when he went away, a duniſh roan mare, a natural pacer, with two plough-bridles; it is ſuppoſed he is gone after the recruits to Philadelphia, and that he will ſell the mare and enliſt: Had on, a worſted and wool coat, of a lightiſh colour, pretty much tore, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, no ſhoes except he ſtole them, nor no ſadele. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may have his mare again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, or Twenty Shillings for either, paid by JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All recruiting officers are deſired not to enliſt or carry him off, as he is guilty of felony. He is an ill look'd little fellow, with a black rough head. The mare is branded with ſomething like an *L*, on the near ſhoulder. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe man, about 22 years of age, is well acquainted with all ſorts of plantation work, has lived ſome time with a blackſmith, and is a very good ſledge man, underſtands gardening, has had the ſmall-pox, and can be well recommended for an active, lively, induſtrious fellow. Enquire of Mr. John Swift, Merchant in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, from off the Commons of this city, a likely bay horſe, with a black mane and tail, ſix years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, with two ſmall ſtars in his forehead, each about the bigneſs of half a dollar, and one over the other, about three inches apart, with a few white hairs between the ſtars, both his hind-feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, he is in very good order, has a full neck, his mane near the ſhoulder is curled by much drawing in a team, and he is narrow behind. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and, if ſtolen, Forty Shillings, and for the horſe and thief Five Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS TILBURY.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Friday the 8th day of October, about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a lot of ground in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, two doors below Chriſtopher Marſhall's, with a new two ſtory brick houſe, 19 feet 7 inches front, and 51 feet deep, and a kitchen three ſtories high, with a flat on the top, ſubject to a ground-rent of Fifteen Pounds Five Shillings per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid houſe, may know the terms of ſale. ⊕ GEORGE POLLEY.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1756.

THOSE Gentlemen that have taken in Subſcriptions for Captain Bulkley's Journal of a Voyage to the South-Seas, in the Wager Man of War, are deſired to ſend them in, as the Work will certainly be put to Preſs the 20th of this Month, agreeable to the Author's Power of Attorney to me for that Purpoſe. And thoſe Subſcribers in the City of Philadelphia, that have not yet paid their Subſcriptions, are requeſted to do it immediately to Robert Shepherd, who is employed to collect the Money in, and has Receipts ſigned by me JAMES CHATTIN.

N. B. Subſcriptions will be taken in till the Firſt of next Month, and no Books will be ſold by the printer after they are publiſhed.

P. S. To be ſold by me, at the Neweſt Printing-Office, on the ſouth-ſide of the Jerſey Market, Good Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, brown Shop Paper by the Ream or larger Quantity, Paſteboard for Fullers or for Bonnets by the large or ſmall Quantity, Blank Books of moſt Kinds, Blank Bonds, Judgments, Apprentices and Servants Indentures, Bills of Sale, Arbitration Bonds, Bills of Lading, Portage Bills, Cary Notes, Penal Bills, Powers of Attorney, Powers of Attorney with Wills annexed, Copperplate Copy-books, Ink, Ink-powder, Quills, Dilworth's Spelling-books, Primers, and many Sorts of Books and Stationary.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1756.

BROKE out of the goal of this city yeſterday, about one o'clock, Negro SAM, belonging to Joſhua Emlen, of this city, tanner; he is about five feet high, 22 years of age, is a likely well-made fellow; had on ſhort check trowſers, and a check ſhirt. Whoevever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by ⊖ THOMAS JAMES, Goal-keeper.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1756.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that all Captains or Maſters of Veſſels are required to enter and clear, as the Law directs, at my Houſe, where the Comptroller's Office is now kept, in Union-Street, near the New-Market, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.*

Tbc. *ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY woman ſervant, fit for town or country buſineſs. She has three years to ſerve. Enquire at the New-Printing Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The under advertiſement, taken from the News papers of Great Britain, is inſerted for the information of the inhabitants of this city, and country, to prevent their being impoſed upon by counterfeit ſorts of this moſt valuable medicine, which are but too frequently imported and expoſed to ſale.

WHEREAS at the ſittings at Guildhall, London, on Saturday the 13th of December 1755, was tried before the lord chief juſtice Rider, a cauſe wherein William and Cluer Dicey and Company, of Bow-Church Yard, London, original proprietors of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, were plaintiffs, and Joſeph Ruſſell, of Queen-ſtreet, defendant, for the defendant's ſelling a medicine *as and for Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops* prepared by the plaintiffs, in bottles ſealed in imitation of theirs, and with printed papers reſembling thoſe which are given by the ſaid Diceys and Company, with their true and original Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*; when, after a full hearing, the jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages, beſides coſts of ſuit: And whereas a former verdict was likewiſe obtained by them ſome time ſince, againſt one Thomas Randall, of Bread-ſtreet, for a like complaint:

It is hoped theſe proſecutions will for the future prevent any more ſuch practices, and fully prove to all the world, that the true medicine called *Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops* is ſold only at the ſaid *Diceys and Company's warehouſe, at the King's Arms and Boar's Head, directly facing the South door of Bow-Church, in Bow-Church Yard, next Bow-Lane, Cheapſide, London.*

But inaſmuch as many town and country ſhopkeepers may have bought for ſale medicines under the denomination of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company, which *in fact never were ſo*, and may inadvertently attempt to ſell the ſame by retail or otherwiſe:

This is therefore to give notice to all ſuch ſhopkeepers, that if any of them ſhall for the future preſume to ſell any medicine whatſoever under the Name of Dr. Bateman's *pectoral drops*, prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company, which ſhall not have really been prepared by them, that they will be proſecuted for the ſame as the law directs.

And as an encouragement to detect ſuch counterfeits, and the venders of them, the proprietors do hereby promiſe a reward of TWENTY POUNDS on conviction of any perſon or perſons counterfeiting theſe drops, their ſeal and directions, and ſelling them for the drops prepared by the ſaid William and Cluer Dicey and Company.

N. B. Theſe drops have for more than forty years been univerſally known for curing and giving immediate eaſe in all colds, coughs, agues, fevers, fluxes, ſpitting of blood, pains in the breaſt, limbs and joints, in all fits of the gout, rheumatic pains, ſtone, gravel and cholick, &c. as is demonſtrated in the many inſtances of cures performed by them, which may be ſeen at *Chriſtopher Marſhall's*, at the ſign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut ſtreet, and at *Samuel Emlen's*, at the Golden Heart, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia---Who are impowered by the proprietors DICEYS and OKELL, to vend theſe genuine drops wholeſale and retail. Of whom may be had the following genuine medicines, viz.

Dr. Hooper's female pills, Dr. Fraunces's female ſtrengthening elixir, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell for cure of the ſtone and gravel (all publiſhed under the king's royal letters patent.) The true Daffey's elixir, Betton's true and genuine Britiſh oil, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain ſpirits of ſcurvy-graſs, Dr. Radcliffe's famous purging elixir, Dr. Stoughton's great ſtomachick elixir, Boſtock's purging elixir, Schwanberg's univerſal powder for the ſpeedy and certain cure of moſt kinds of fevers, Squire's grand elixir, Chaſe's balſamick pills, Dr. Anderſon's, or the true Scots pills, Dr. Godfrey's general cordial, right French Hungary water, fine double diſtilled lavender water, fine Britiſh flour of muſtard-ſeed, &c.

☞ Drugs, chymical and galenical preparations, with moſt ſorts of oils and colours for painting, glaſs of moſt ſizes, dye-ſtuffs, &c. are ſold wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt prices, by the aforeſaid Chriſtopher Marſhall. Alſo freſh Spa-water, at 2s. 6d. per flaſk.

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern Liberties, about two miles and a half from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE aſſortment of freſh garden ſeeds, ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies, at very reaſonable rates. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe a quantity, may ſpeedily be ſupplied, by applying to JOHN BISSELL, near the Work-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, where they may be informed of the various ſorts, and different prices. ¶

Trenton, September 13, 1756.

TO be ſold by way of publick vendue, by the ſubſcribers, at the houſe late of John Dagworthy, deceaſed, in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, on Friday the firſt day of October next, the plantation whereon the ſaid Dagworthy lived, belonging to his eſtate, containing about 180 acres, having on it a good dwelling-houſe, good barn, and two pretty large orchards, and a good part of them grafted fruit, with near 70 acres of choice good cleared meadow, the upland very rich and fertile, and is very ſuitable for keeping a large ſtock, and the grazing buſineſs.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time and place, belonging to the ſame eſtate, a large number of horſes, cattle and hogs, a waggon, cart, ploughs, harrows, and ſundry other farming utenſils; likewiſe a quantity of houſhold goods, ſuch as feather-beds, a caſe of drawers, looking glaſſes, pewter diſhes, plates, braſs kettles, iron pots, tables, chairs, and many other things too tedious to mention; alſo a large quantity of wheat and rye in ſtacks, a large quantity of very good Engliſh hay, well cured, eleven acres of Indian corn, a Negroe man, and woman, and a Negroe boy, about 10 years old.

Alſo to be ſold, at Trenton, on Monday the 4th day of October next, belonging to the ſame eſtate, three dwelling-houſes, and lots belonging to them, one of the houſes being very large and ſpacious, built with ſtone, two ſtories high, with four large rooms on a floor, a wide entry through it, with a kitchen, ſtable, and a good garden: The other two houſes being wooden buildings, and all of them ſituate in the moſt publick part of Trenton. And alſo ſeveral lots of land belonging to ſaid eſtate, whereon are no buildings.

In caſe any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe the plantation, or any of the houſes, lots, or Negroes, before the above vendues, they may, upon applying to the ſubſcribers, have an opportunity of buying them upon reaſonable terms.

The conditions of the vendues to be known at the times and places aboveſaid.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame, in order to enable the executors to pay the debts due from the teſtator, and thoſe perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring or ſend them to the ſubſcribers to be ſettled, who will diſcharge them as ſoon as they can raiſe money out of the ſaid eſtate ſufficient. JOSEPH YARD, and ANDREW REED, executors. ⊕

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]